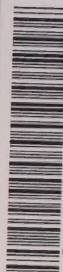


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Report of the Minister of University Affairs of Ontario 1967

Report of the Committee on University Affairs 1967



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The Honourable William G. Davis, Q.C.
Minister of University Affairs
Room 369
Parliament Buildings
Toronto 2, Ontario

December 31, 1967

Dear Mr. Davis

On behalf of the Committee on University Affairs, I have the honour to present a report of the activities of the Committee during the past year. For the sake of perspective, and since it has not heretofore been customary to make formal annual reports on behalf of the Committee, it seemed appropriate that a general review of activities since 1964 also be presented.

As well as reporting on formal actions of the Committee, it is hoped to convey some indication of matters of current concern as related to work now in progress and possible future developments.

Yours sincerely
Douglas T. Wright

Chairman, Committee on University Affairs

Report of the Committee on University Affairs

Introduction

Terms of Reference — The Committee on University Affairs operates under terms of reference established by order-in-council* which charge the Committee:

“to study matters concerning the establishment, development, operation, expansion and financing of universities in Ontario and to make recommendations thereon to the Minister of University Affairs for the information and advice of the Government”.

Within these broad terms the Committee acts in response to requests from the Minister of University Affairs for advice on matters of concern, in response to representations from universities, singly and collectively, and on its own initiative.

Membership — The present membership of the Committee is as follows:

Dr. Douglas T. Wright (Chairman)

Dr. M. Elizabeth Arthur

Professor of History, Lakehead University

Dr. Arthur N. Bourns

Professor of Chemistry and Vice-President (Science), McMaster University

The Honourable Leslie M. Frost, P.C., Q.C.

Dr. George E. Gathercole

*Chairman, The Hydro-Electric
Power Commission of Ontario*

Dr. Reva Gerstein

Mr. James O’N. Hughes

*President and Chairman
A. E. Ames and Company Limited*

Dr. Maurice J. Lavigne

*Manager, Physical Metallurgy Department
Falconbridge Nickel Mines Limited*

Mr. Robert W. Mitchell, Q.C.

*Vice-President
Supertest Petroleum Corporation Limited*

Dr. Roger J. Rossiter

*Professor of Biochemistry, Dean of
Graduate Studies, The University of
Western Ontario*

Dr. David W. Slater

*Professor of Economics, Dean of
Graduate Studies (designate)
Queen’s University*

The members of the Committee serve under annual renewable appointments made by order-in-council. Dr. Floyd S. Chalmers and the Honourable T. D’Arcy Leonard who had been members of the earlier Advisory Committee on University Affairs, both retired from the Committee in 1965 because of the heavy pressures of other duties and after having given valuable service to the Committee. The loss by death of

* Order-in-Council No. 4157/64; December 17, 1964.

Dr. J. A. MacFarlane (in April 1966) and of the Honourable Dana Porter (in May 1967), who had been Chairman of the Committee until February 1967, is noted with great regret; both of these men had served the Committee with vigor and distinction. Dr. K. W. Taylor retired from the Committee in November 1967, after three years of diligent service.

Dr. D. T. Wright, who had been a member of the Committee since 1964, became its first full-time Chairman in March 1967. Dr. J. R. McCarthy was Secretary to the Committee until January 1, 1967, when he was succeeded by Mr. E. E. Stewart.

Scope of Concern — The Committee on University Affairs is concerned with the fourteen provincially supported universities (Brock, Carleton, Guelph, Lakehead, Laurentian, McMaster, Ottawa, Queen's, Toronto, Trent, Waterloo, Western, Windsor and York), and, as well, with Scarborough and Erindale Colleges of the University of Toronto, Algoma and Nipissing Colleges of Laurentian University, the Ontario College of Art, the Art Gallery of Ontario, the Royal Ontario Museum, and the Royal Botanical Gardens. Until 1967 the Committee on University Affairs was also concerned directly with Osgoode Hall Law School but, as will be described later, this institution will become part of York University in July 1968.

During the past several years, the conjunction of the influences of high birth rates in the post-

war years, immigration, and rising educational accomplishments and expectations have led to an almost explosive rate of growth in university enrolments in Ontario, a rate of growth that seems to be the most rapid in any jurisdiction in the Western world. Ten years ago, in 1957-58, total full-time enrolment in provincially assisted universities was 22,100. It increased fifty per cent to 32,700 in the five years to 1962-63, and then more than doubled to 73,805 in the five years to 1967-68. The annual enrolment increment in this last period has been about 10,000—equivalent to the addition of a major university every year. Continuing growth at this rate is expected for several years.

The Committee on University Affairs naturally has been concerned both with meeting the demands of such growth and with the financial implications which inevitably have been associated with an increasing dependence on Government for both university operating and capital support. The Province of Ontario adopted some years ago the policy of providing facilities and opportunities for all young people to pursue higher education who were qualified and desirous of doing so. While the short-term burdens of providing such opportunities are great, the long-term benefits both to individuals and to society at large are still greater. The annual reviews of the Economic Council of Canada, especially that

of December 1965, have presented clear and compelling arguments for the support of education, particularly higher education, in terms of the very high rates of economic return on such investment. Beyond views of higher education as investment lies the significance of the university as agent for the transmission of the heredity of culture, and the sense of university study as a personal, cultural experience of intrinsic value.

The university is, of course, a unique institution in society. Its history may be traced in an unbroken line from medieval times. While preserving sufficient stability to sustain the idea which gave it birth, the university as a social institution has generally kept pace with the mutations in society to remain relevant to the society which supports it. The goals of the university have always been hotly debated. Mass higher education and the usefulness of knowledge (a fairly recent development) have led inevitably to the multiversity, identified with such clarity by Clark Kerr. But the pressures of numbers and of finance and the magnet of research have, at least in the United States, caused the professor virtually to abdicate undergraduate teaching to the graduate assistant. It is no accidental irony that Kerr's own University of California should have been the focus of revolt by students against what seemed to them to be a dehumanized university. In our happy Canadian way, following a respectful few

paces behind the United States, these problems are much less critical. Nevertheless, students are challenging the goals and the notions of authority within the universities. To some this is a welcome change from that archetype apathetic student who sees university experience only as some higher kind of vocational training.

Whatever redefinition of goals results from the current debates the resources that may be allocated for their fulfillment will be limited. When resources are limited choice must be made between alternative goals; very often, these choices have not been made consciously. There is little appetite for systematic planning; "foot-in-the-door" budgeting is found time and time again. Effective management is required to maximize benefits from limited resources. Such a notion of management is entirely consistent with the ideal of university autonomy. Only within the institutions, in the Senates and Councils, can priorities be ordered and the necessary decisions taken.

The most important function of the Committee on University Affairs relates to the formulation, for consideration by Government, of policies affecting all universities. The other principal task of the Committee is the provision of advice on levels of operating support needed, from year to year, and on needs and priorities in capital spending. The Committee is also concerned with such matters as new legislation, program devel-

opment in universities, and the establishment of new institutions.

In responding to such circumstances, the Committee on University Affairs has been well aware of the delicate balance required in providing for the needs of such a rapidly expanding system without extravagance or waste, while at the same time preserving the effective autonomy of individual institutions. In its efforts to develop general policies the Committee on University Affairs has been most concerned with finding effective bases for development and total fiscal control related to overall function, as opposed to any movement towards overt control of detail. Such an approach is consonant with current trends toward program/performance budgeting in the public sector. Because some questions transcend the individual university it may become necessary to think in terms of a "collective autonomy", as recently proposed by Eric Ashby*, to provide diversity with interdependence and to present a common front on matters of vital importance.

Meetings — The Committee on University Affairs meets approximately 20 days a year. The most time-consuming activity of the Committee is the consideration of university operating grants. In 1967 the Committee met 22 days and inaugurated the practice of holding regular meetings at university campuses, with meetings in Toronto, London, Ottawa, Peterborough, St. Catharines,

Sudbury and Waterloo. In addition to its meetings with representatives of individual universities, the Committee has met once or twice each year with the chairmen of the board of governors and presidents of the universities, and on several occasions with representatives of the Committee of Presidents of Universities of Ontario.

The Committee on University Affairs recognizes the Committee of Presidents as representing the Ontario universities collectively. Effective communications with this group are well established, and the Chairman of the Committee on University Affairs regularly joins the meetings of the Committee of Presidents for informal discussion.

*Eric Ashby. *Ivory Towers in Tomorrow's World*. Journal of Higher Education, v38, n8, pp. 417-427, (November, 1967).

Committee Organization

The organization of the Committee on University Affairs provides for the Committee as a whole to participate in hearings and prepare recommendations. In addition, however, three subcommittees were established in April of 1965: a Subcommittee on Finance, principally concerned with the establishment of objective bases for operating grants, a Subcommittee on Student Aid, and a Subcommittee on Research and Graduate Studies. In May 1967 a Capital Studies Subcommittee was created. The subcommittees have been primarily concerned with the detailed studies required for new policy formulation, and they have usually worked with corresponding subcommittees appointed by the Committee of Presidents, thus assuring the most effective cooperation as well as the consideration of all possible concerns.

In subsequent sections of this report more detailed reviews will be given of the work of these subcommittees. The Subcommittee on Student Aid, under the Chairmanship of Dr. J. A. MacFarlane, concerned itself with some of the general issues involved. The subsequent development of the Ontario Committee on Student Awards, which reports in an advisory capacity directly to the Minister of University Affairs, and which includes representatives from the Committee on University Affairs and from the universities and other post-secondary institutions, has effectively supplanted

the earlier efforts of the Student Aid Subcommittee on University Affairs.

The Department of University Affairs provides the Secretariat for the Committee on University Affairs and its subcommittees. The Committee is thus able to operate effectively with only a small permanent office staff.

Many of the particulars dealt with in this report have been discussed by the Committee of Presidents in their first Annual Review, "System Emerging".* That document might well be read in conjunction with this report, which is naturally not intended to provide a complete review of all university activity in Ontario, but rather deals with the particular activities and concerns of the Committee on University Affairs. A companion report by the Department of University Affairs provides pertinent data and statistical information, which is accordingly not duplicated in this report.

**System Emerging* (Toronto: Committee of Presidents of Universities of Ontario, 1967.)

Operating Support

Operating grants to universities and colleges have increased very rapidly in recent years, as indicated by the following figures:*

Year	Total Provincial Operating Grants	Total Federal Operating Grants	Total Grants
1957-58	\$ 9,057,000	\$ 4,985,884	14,042,884
1962-63	22,960,000	11,007,916	33,967,916
1967-68	164,380,263	—	164,380,263

This extraordinarily rapid rate of increase of provincial support reflects not only the great increase in enrolment and the higher cost levels associated with the foundation of new institutions, but also reflects the termination by the Federal Government in 1966 of its policy of providing direct university grants and the circumstance that tuition fees have been nearly constant since 1965 and, accordingly, represent a smaller proportion, every year, of total cost.

In the period since 1964 there have been important developments in dealing with the requests from the universities for Provincial oper-

ating support. Until 1967 operating grants were determined on a "deficit" basis. Under this system budget estimates were prepared by the institutions concerned and requests were made for operating grants to balance the budget after allowing for other revenues. With this pattern of operation the universities were obliged to submit proposed lists of expenditures and defend these in interviews with the Committee. Several disadvantages were associated with this pattern of financing. First, and most critically, there was little opportunity for real control over the size of governmental obligation. Second, such a pattern seemed to discourage private financial support in the sense that private contributions might seem to be deducted from the amount of government assistance. Finally, the increasing size and complexity of the Ontario university system necessarily meant that there was a tendency for scrutiny of proposed expenditures to become more detailed year by year with an increasing possibility of encroachment on university autonomy.

*These figures represent only the operating grants provided to the provincially assisted universities, including Osgoode Hall Law School, and to the Ontario College of Art, the Royal Botanical Gardens, and the Royal Ontario Museum. They do not include grants for the colleges of education or the church-related institutions.

Formula Financing

Commencing in 1965, the Committee on University Affairs became concerned with the notion of formula financing and subsequently appointed a special sub-committee (A. N. Bourns, K. W. Taylor and D. T. Wright) which worked together with a corresponding subcommittee appointed by the Committee of Presidents (T. L. Batke, B. Trotter, and R. B. Willis), under the Chairmanship of D. T. Wright, to develop a policy for formula financing.

The task assigned to the two subcommittees was to devise an objective procedure for distributing provincial operating grants to universities that would apply in the same fashion to all provincially assisted universities and which, hopefully, would need little or no adjustment, save compensation for increasing unit costs, for its effective operation over a period embracing several years at least.

Many approaches could have been taken. On the one hand, and perhaps as an extreme, it would have been possible to establish faculty/student ratios; ratios of non-academic to academic staffs; average "approved" salaries; average teaching loads; class sizes; numbers of research students per professor; and the like, faculty by faculty, along with similar norms for administrative functions, thus structuring an approved total level of expenditure which would necessarily be a function of the parameters

established. Such a pattern would clearly have offended the nature of university autonomy, and would not have been in harmony with established practice in Ontario. Provincial grants have not, in general, been earmarked in the past, nor has there been any effort to establish line-by-line budget control. It would certainly not have been consistent with the sincere espousals of support from all quarters for effective university autonomy in Ontario to develop a new approach to financing which itself would be the agent for the erosion of autonomy.

Through the efforts of the joint subcommittees it proved to be possible to establish a simple formula for determining operating grants on an objective basis as a function of (i) enrolments in various categories, (ii) weighting numbers reflecting average costs, faculty by faculty, and (iii) a dollar multiplier, or unit value, which, once fixed, could determine all grants and expenditures.* Formula income was defined to cover all costs of maintenance, book purchases for libraries, and all purchases of equipment (except initial equipping of new buildings), as well as ordinary costs of operation. Most importantly, this system, while acknowledging average levels

* Ontario Committee on University Affairs, *Report to the Minister of University Affairs: A Formula for Operating Grants to Provincially Assisted Universities in Ontario* (Toronto, Ontario Department of University Affairs, 1966)

of cost in different parts of the university, does not, in fact, constrain the apportioning of the university budget to various faculties and departments.

The formula proposal was completed towards the end of 1966 by the joint subcommittees and was approved in principle by the Committee of Presidents. It was recommended by the Committee on University Affairs for adoption and for first use in the determination of operating grants in the 1967-68 session. The unit value for 1967-68 was established as \$1,320. Although the main task was completed the joint subcommittees were not disbanded but have pursued various follow-up work, including the development of necessary interpretations and definitions not fully detailed before, the consideration of formula amendments, and study of a possible general objective basis for extra-formula support for newer institutions that have not yet achieved a viable scale of operation.

The advantages claimed for the formula system are:

1. The resulting grants are demonstrably equitable.
2. University autonomy is clearly preserved.
3. Government is provided with a means of foreseeing and controlling, on a consistent basis, the general magnitude of university and college grants.

4. There is a maximum incentive for the universities to be efficient and to manage their affairs well; any notion that improvement in efficiency would lead to a corresponding reduction in support is offset. Long-range planning of university operations is greatly facilitated.
5. Rather than limiting initiative or imposing any "dead hand of uniformity"*, the formula system gives freedom to the individual institution to order priorities and take necessary decisions.
6. Private donors are assured that gifts for operating purposes are an added resource to the university and not a substitute for public support.

Although experience with formula financing is still limited, it appears that most of the anticipated benefits are being realized. It is certainly clear that the advent of formula financing has stimulated great interest in the universities in resource allocation and in operational analysis, and the like. It is gratifying, as well, to note the interest shown in the Ontario formula by universities and granting agencies in other jurisdictions.

With the adoption of formula financing, it has

*See, for instance: Max Beloff, *British Universities and the Public Purse*, Minerva, v5, n4, pp 520-532 (Summer, 1967).

become possible for the Committee on University Affairs to make important improvements in its annual review procedure. The formula obviates the need for detailed scrutiny of proposed expenditures in each university. Instead, the Committee has been able to concern itself more fully with the general character of university activity and development, with particular respect to the adequacy of current levels of support and their implications for such matters as the recruitment of academic staff, the provision of support for libraries and the equipping of laboratories. While the Committee still requires submissions of certain data on current financial outlays, the new pattern of concern is really more penetrating in terms of qualitative assessments than was ever possible with the budget review procedure previously followed.

The formula, as adopted, cannot provide completely for all requirements. Special extra-formula grants are required for the newer universities and colleges and for major new faculty developments until enrolments reach viable levels. Efforts are continuing to develop a supplement to the formula to provide for such needs. It is, of course, imperative that extra-formula support should be scrupulously limited and that, when granted, be provided for a fixed period only. For the future it will be essential to resist the pressing of special needs outside the formula

except under extraordinary considerations. At the same time, it is to be expected that revisions will be necessary to the formula as more experience is gained.

With the introduction of the formula it was deemed necessary to give explicit recognition to the higher costs of bilingual operation at Laurentian University and the University of Ottawa. After careful analysis, it was recommended, for the 1967-68 fiscal year, that a 7 per cent premium over ordinary formula income be paid to offset such costs.

Part-Time Students

The formula also made it possible to recommend that part-time degree students in Ontario universities be considered in terms of equivalent full-time enrolment in determining operating grants. In the past it had been common university practice to expect income from tuition fees paid by part-time students to offset the full direct costs of teaching such students, leaving indirect costs to be met from general university funds. With the increasing importance of part-time studies and the tendency of the universities to integrate such teaching with ordinary full-time instructional activities, it became apparent that operating grants should similarly not distinguish between

full-time and part-time degree candidates. In 1967-68, 73,805 full-time degree students and 46,320 part-time degree students are enrolled in provincially assisted universities in Ontario. The full-time equivalent of the part-time enrolment is 10,990, representing 12.9 per cent of the total effective full-time enrolment of 84,960.

Denominational Colleges

In late 1966 the Federal Government abandoned its practice of providing direct financial support for university operating costs in favour of a new pattern of unspecified direct fiscal transfer to the provinces. This decision put the church-related colleges and universities in Ontario in a difficult position. Long-standing policy in Ontario prevented direct provincial grants being made to church-related institutions. After careful study it proved possible to substitute equivalent special support, determined as providing 50 per cent of formula income.

Extra-Formula Grants

In 1967-68 extra-formula grants were recommended for the emerging institutions to compensate for enrolments not yet at a viable scale. It is anticipated that a corresponding set of special

grants will be paid in 1968-69, but at reduced levels reflecting enrolment increases. The following table indicates the levels of additional support involved:

Extra-Formula Allowances for New Universities

Institution	Allowance for 1967-68*	Anticipated Allowance for 1968-69*
Brock University	125%	80%
Erindale College	250%	100%
Lakehead University	40%	30%
Laurentian University	40%	30%
Scarborough College	85%	60%
Trent University	125%	80%
York University	15%	7%

In 1967-68 lump sum extra-formula grants were also recommended for new development in Medicine (McMaster and Toronto), Dentistry and Library Science (Western), Law (Windsor) and for the trimester program at the University of Guelph.

As well, grants were recommended on a budget review basis, independently of the formula, for the Royal Ontario Museum, the Royal Botani-

(* Allowances are expressed as percentage of formula operating income which includes grants and tuition fees.)

cal Gardens, the Art Gallery of Ontario and the Ontario College of Art, and Algoma and Nipissing Colleges of Laurentian University.

Trends in Formula Unit Value

In preparing a recommendation for the value of the basic income unit for 1968-69, the Committee on University Affairs has had to consider not only ordinary inflationary pressures but, as well, the need to maintain academic salary levels on a competitive basis with those in other jurisdictions, the rapidly escalating costs and rates of obsolescence of library materials and laboratory equipment (both of which must be financed from formula income), as well as the general expenses of maintaining a very rapid rate of expansion of both undergraduate and graduate work in Ontario. The Committee on University Affairs feels that the development of new programs usually should be financed with ordinary formula income rather than from earmarked grants. But, of course, it must then be acknowledged that sufficient income has to be provided to permit necessary development. The committee is considering all such factors and anticipates recommending that the value of the basic income unit for 1968-69 be fixed at \$1,450, providing an increase of approximately 10 per cent from the \$1,320 value of 1967-68.

Future trends are difficult to predict. The largest component of university expenditures is in salaries for academic staff. The academic market is international in scope; the ease with which new academic appointments can be filled in Ontario is directly related to such factors as economic conditions in Britain and the problems of the United States in Vietnam and at home. In recent years Ontario has benefited greatly by attracting from other countries large numbers of academic staff. Aside from such factors, there is some prospect for an easing of the academic market at junior levels — where most new appointments are made. During the past few years not only has enrolment increased rapidly but many new programs have been added, leading to a faster rate of accretion of staff than of students. As a result faculty/student ratios have improved substantially in recent years. Such improvement will not continue indefinitely and the trend may even reverse with little or no loss in quality as students enrol to fill places in programs recently established. The flexibility provided by the formula, with free choice between new appointments, salary improvements and other types of expenditure will not impede such a trend. And the formula will not encourage further new program development except in areas where viable enrolment can be attained fairly quickly. Thus with enrolment growth continuing

New University and College Development

at about 10,000 a year rather fewer new appointments may be needed in the universities in the next five years than were needed in the last five years. Of course the total market for post-secondary academic staff will continue to increase rapidly with the extraordinary growth rate predicted for the new colleges of applied arts and technology. Fortunately, Ontario may be able to be less dependent on importation of academic staff because of the recent expansion of the Ontario graduate schools. For the universities, the greatest challenge will be to provide competitive salaries and conditions to retain able senior people in the face of raiding from the U.S. and from other parts of Canada. If the trends outlined here prove to be valid, university salary policies which have tended, with the pressure of new appointments, to show a fairly small difference between scale minima and average salaries can be expected to change to show greater variations.

A list of the provincially supported universities and colleges in Ontario, arranged according to date of inauguration of work as a non-denominational institution under provincial support (with date of original foundation shown in brackets), shows clearly the rapid pace of development in recent years:

University of Toronto	1850	(1827)
The University of Western Ontario	1908	(1878)
Queen's University	1912	(1841)
Lakehead University	1948	
Carleton University	1952	
McMaster University	1957	(1887)
University of Waterloo	1957	
Laurentian University	1960	
York University	1960	
University of Windsor	1963	(1857)
Trent University	1963	
Brock University	1964	
University of Guelph	1964	
University of Ottawa	1965	(1848)
Scarborough College	1965	
Erindale College	1967	
Algoma College	1967	
Nipissing College	1967	

The creation of new colleges and universities and the further expansion of existing institutions is dictated by the need for the Province to provide more university places for its young people

now and in the future. If the needs of the seventies are to be met it is, of course, imperative that strong nuclei be established now. Moreover, it is desirable that the new institutions should develop separate personalities since the system of higher education in Ontario will be the richer for its greater diversity. It is no little challenge to strive for variety and innovation in academic pattern while maintaining high standards of scholarship and learning, all within realistic constraints on expenditure.

One of the most difficult problems facing the Committee on University Affairs has been, and continues to be, the provision of advice to the government on the financial support required for the orderly and effective development of the newer universities. These new institutions have in most cases been given full university charters, or in such cases as Scarborough and Erindale Colleges, have been tied to existing centres of strength. It is thus clear that there has been no thought of creating "second class citizens" in the community of universities of Ontario. Naturally, the newer institutions aspire to high accomplishments in scholarship, research and service. But the pace of development, and thus the rate at which their aspirations are realized, must necessarily depend upon the financial support that can be made available. Since costs relate most closely to the breadth of program develop-

ment, it follows that there must be some curb on program expansion beyond that required for basic offerings, if such development is to keep in reasonable accord with the expansion of enrolment. The problem is, of course, compounded by the fact that unit costs in the newer universities, with their small enrolments, are much higher than in established universities. The Committee on University Affairs feels that the ordering of priorities of development in the newer institutions should be the responsibility of the individual Senates and Boards of Governors, but that total financial support should be of such an order as to provide for a reasonable rate of transition from the very high costs of the "starting up" period to the lower cost levels associated with ordinary formula grants and viable scales of enrolment.

During the past few years the Committee has met with several groups interested in founding new universities or colleges. There was a clear statement of Government policy on this issue by the Honourable John P. Robarts, Prime Minister of Ontario, in 1963, "It would seem that our present plans . . . call for sufficient universities to meet our needs for . . . the next fifteen years."* Notwithstanding the Prime Minister's remarks,

*Legislature of Ontario Debates, Official Report-Daily Edition, Fourth Session of the Twenty-Sixth Legislature Vol. 2, pp 2002-2011, Thursday, March 21, 1963.

Development in Professional Schools and Faculties

the combination of local aspirations with the realization that great further growth is expected in university enrolment readily leads groups of interested citizens to petition for the development of new institutions. In fact, all major population centres in Ontario now have universities or colleges. Moreover, it is quite clear that the notion of a vigorous independent university college with hardly a thousand students, which might have been practicable in the thirties, is not a part of the picture of a modern public supported system of higher education.

In *Architecture* there had been little expansion in enrolment in Ontario for several years because the Faculty of Architecture of the University of Toronto was operating at full capacity. In 1966 the Ontario Association of Architects initiated a study of the need for an expansion of facilities for professional education in architecture in Ontario*, and a number of universities subsequently expressed interest in developing new faculties of architecture. After review, the Committee on University Affairs recommended to the Minister that two new schools should be founded, one to be opened in 1967 at the University of Waterloo, and the other to be opened in 1968 at Carleton University.

In *Dentistry* there had been an indication from the Report of the Hall Commission on Health Services of the need for further educational opportunities in Ontario, and in 1966 The University of Western Ontario first enrolled students in a new Faculty of Dentistry there.

In *Education* the continuing development of need in the Province for facilities for pedagogic training for secondary school teachers led to the inauguration of the Althouse College of Education in 1965 at The University of Western Ontario and the inauguration of the MacArthur College of

**Report of the Committee on the Expansion of Architectural Education*, (Toronto: Ontario Association of Architects, 1966).

Education at Queen's University, which will commence instruction in September 1968. Both have been developed in cooperation with the Department of Education following the established pattern of the original Ontario College of Education of the University of Toronto.

In 1966 the Report of the MacLeod Committee on the Training of Elementary School Teachers* recommended that required qualifications for primary school teachers should be raised to degree level. Shortly thereafter, the Minister of Education and of University Affairs announced the concurrence of both departments with the recommendation and indicated that existing Teachers' Colleges would become merged with universities. Since that time studies and negotiations have been pursued and some such transfers are now imminent. While it is clear that local considerations will weigh heavily in the detailed arrangements which are finally made, some general considerations should also prevail. The most important of these is, of course, that if the intended benefits envisaged by the Committee are to be realized, the new schools or faculties should function as fully integral components of the universities.

In *Engineering* the great concern for sufficient

*Report of the Minister's Committee on the Training of Elementary School Teachers. (Toronto: Ontario Department of Education, 1966).

future supplies of qualified manpower that arose in the mid 1950's led numbers of universities to develop engineering programs, so that today there are eight full Faculties of Engineering in Ontario (at Carleton, McMaster, Ottawa, Queen's, Toronto, Waterloo, Western and Windsor) as well as an Agricultural Engineering School at the University of Guelph. For the population served, Ontario has rather more engineering schools than are found in most other jurisdictions. The growth in undergraduate enrolment in engineering has been rather slower than had generally been anticipated, increasing only by about 50 per cent during a period when total university enrolment was doubling. But significantly, graduate enrolments in engineering increased five-fold in the same period. Such developments are, of course, related to important changes in the nature of the practice of engineering, and the development in Ontario of new and high-quality post-secondary diploma programs in engineering technology. Recent trends in enrolment growth, coupled with the fact that larger faculties of engineering are reaching the limit of their enrolment capacity, indicate that most universities with presently small engineering facilities can expect them to attain a viable scale some time in the 1970's. Rationalization might be accelerated and total resources used more effectively if some of the existing schools

could be merged. It is clear, however, that any such step would have to come as a matter of university initiative. While there is indication that some universities not now operating faculties of engineering or applied science aspire to do so, it seems fairly clear that such development should wait for a number of years.

In *Fine Arts* a number of universities have established, or increased the scope of, programs in Fine Arts within their Faculties of Arts. But with increasing need in Ontario for professional studies in the creative arts, and after hearing representations from York University on this question, the Committee on University Affairs recommended, early in 1967, that support should be provided to permit a new Faculty of Fine Arts to be founded at that institution.

Legal education in Ontario has changed profoundly during the 1960's. The development of the professional Bar Admission Course in 1958 by the Law Society of Upper Canada set the stage for fuller university participation in legal education. During the past three years enrolment in the University of Toronto and in the relatively new schools at Queen's University and The University of Western Ontario have all increased substantially. Negotiations have been completed through which the baccalaureate degree course in Law at Osgoode Hall, formerly operated under the auspices of the Law Society,

will become the Faculty of Law of York University in 1968. This change, and the physical removal of the Faculty to the York Campus, will permit a doubling of enrolment from the present capacity of about 500 and will also make possible the development of fuller programs of graduate studies and research in law. To provide further assistance in meeting the needs for expanded opportunities in legal education, the University of Windsor has undertaken to create a new Faculty of Law and will enrol students for the first time in 1968.

In *Library Science* the Committee on University Affairs has encouraged the development of a new school at The University of Western Ontario which will complement the efforts of the existing schools, not only by providing for increased enrolment, but also by providing different patterns of study and an emphasis on the new information sciences.

The expansion of *Medical Education* in the Province has been well publicized. Significant expansion is occurring in the existing medical schools at Ottawa, Queen's and Western, while at Toronto the freshman intake in medicine is being increased from 175 to 250 to make it one of the biggest medical schools on the continent. As well, a wholly new College of Health Sciences in McMaster University will enrol its first students in 1969 in a new type of program which is

attracting much interest. Concurrent with this great expansion, there are occurring fundamental changes in teaching patterns in medicine. Where, heretofore, almost all clinical teaching was done by medical practitioners on a part-time basis, it is now desired to use more full-time staff.

These changes, the rapidly increasing commitment to medical research, and the very high salaries required to compete with the opportunities offered by private medical practice, make the cost implications for the future quite staggering. Studies are now in hand to determine the implication of new patterns of teaching and to find optimum patterns of resource allocation. While much more work will be required, there is already indication that the total cost of operation of medical faculties of the future, with their extraordinarily heavy commitment to research and their direct involvement in providing health care, cannot be seen simply as the cost of medical education, but must be acknowledged and supported as part of the total commitment by society to the development of health services.

The Ontario College of *Optometry* had been an independent institution since its foundation in 1925. Following lengthy negotiations, the Committee on University Affairs recommended, in 1967, that support be given for the College of Optometry to become part of the Faculty of

Science of the University of Waterloo, and the change has now been completed.

In *Social Work* study has been given to the development of new approaches to professional training in the field, involving particularly the notion of a baccalaureate degree which, with field training, would prepare people for field work without the previously customary requirement of the professional Master's degree. Adopting this line of action, the University of Windsor and Laurentian University have already inaugurated baccalaureate degree programs in Social Work, and the need for people qualified in this field may lead others to follow.

Legislative and Organizational Changes

The Committee has reviewed certain new legislation which had been proposed by individual universities. This included new Acts for Lakehead University and York University which the Committee felt were of a nature consistent with developments at these institutions.

Considerable time was spent in discussions with representatives of the University of Ottawa in respect of their request for a change in the character of the organization of that institution. The Province of Ontario had extended support to the University of Ottawa for its Faculties of Science and Medicine for some years, but other support was not possible because of the denominational character of the University.

The new legislation introduced in 1965 provided for control of the University to shift from the Order of Oblates of Mary Immaculate, in whose hands it had rested since 1848, to an independent Board of Governors. At the same time many other changes, consistent with such a significant shift of authority, were required in the charter. Arrangements were made for the Oblate Fathers to continue to contribute to higher education through the creation of Saint Paul University, which became federated with the new University of Ottawa and which provided for the continuation of programs in theology and canon law.

In 1966 the Committee on University Affairs

considered the establishment of new colleges in North Bay and in Sault Ste. Marie which were proposed as affiliates to Laurentian University of Sudbury. The Committee recommended to the Minister that support be given for the inauguration of work in these colleges, at first-year level only, commencing in the fall of 1967. It is important to acknowledge that while geographical factors make desirable the offering of first-year work in these locations, and such offerings can be operated with customary levels of support, programs above first-year level with their greatly increased scope of course requirements would not be possible without substantial enrolment.

Also, in 1967, the Committee on University Affairs was asked to consider the status of St. Patrick's College in Ottawa which had been founded in 1932 by the English Oblates of Eastern Canada and which had established a Graduate School of Social Welfare in 1948. After discussion, agreements were reached through which St. Patrick's College became an integral part of the Faculty of Arts of Carleton University and the School of Social Welfare became a part of the Faculty of Graduate Studies of Carleton University.

Graduate Study and Research

The development of graduate study and research has been, and remains, a matter of utmost concern to the Committee on University Affairs. It is clear that Canada is farther from being self-sufficient in the supply of people with higher academic degrees than in respect of any other kind of manpower. It has been our great good fortune in Canada to enjoy a relatively large immigration of people with high academic qualifications and, as well, to be able to rely on taxpayers in other jurisdictions for the support of the education of the many Canadian students who have gone abroad for higher degree studies. It is a remarkable accomplishment of the Ontario universities that, during the past decade of frantic growth, graduate enrolment as a percentage of undergraduate enrolment has actually increased. In encouraging the development of graduate work in Ontario it is imperative that programs of such cost and importance be of high quality and carefully planned. Rapid but controlled growth, reasonable enough as a concept, presents certain challenges to traditional patterns of interaction between Government and universities and to fundamental notions of university autonomy.

Extended Graduate Programs

In 1962 at the urging of the then Advisory Com-

mittee on University Affairs, a system of Extended Graduate Program grants was initiated through which universities were given extraordinary grants, which would otherwise have become available only a year later, to accelerate staff expansion to provide a base for increased graduate enrolment. This program went on until 1966, by which time general operating grants had increased greatly and more direct consideration was being given to the higher costs of graduate study.

Province of Ontario Graduate Fellowships

In 1964, again upon the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on University Affairs, the Province of Ontario Graduate Fellowship Program was inaugurated to provide support for graduate students interested in teaching careers in universities and colleges in Ontario. A special feature of this program has been its concentration on the humanities and social sciences fields which had been much less generously treated than the pure and applied sciences in research grants from Federal agencies. This program has won wide acclaim and by 1967 some 2,300 fellowship awards were being made annually.

Spinks Commission

In 1965 the Committee on University Affairs and the Committee of Presidents of the provincially assisted universities undertook jointly to sponsor a study of the development of graduate programs in the Ontario universities. The three-man commission comprised John Spinks, President of the University of Saskatchewan (Chairman), Gustave O. Arlt, President of the Council of Graduate Studies in the United States, and Kenneth Hare, Master of Birkbeck College, University of London, England.

Since the report of the Spinks Commission has been widely distributed* it is unnecessary to review it fully again here. One of the principal recommendations of the report was that a University of Ontario should be created from the fourteen provincially supported universities in the Province. This recommendation found little favour in Ontario primarily because of concern for maintaining the separate personalities of the various universities. In the focusing of interest on this one aspect of the report, some other recommendations have escaped due attention. Since it was presented in 1966 action has been taken in a number of areas along lines recom-

mended by the Spinks Report and more such action can be foreseen in the future.

The development of the appraisals system for graduate programs** under the authority of the Ontario Council on Graduate Studies, an affiliate of the Committee of Presidents, can be seen as a direct outcome of the Spinks study. This system provides the first and perhaps most critical test for a graduate program — academic quality. The structure of the system and the use of external judges seems to provide for the utmost objectivity and fairness. The Committee on University Affairs has recommended that, commencing in 1968-69, graduate programs established after the inauguration of the appraisals system that have not received favourable appraisal should not be supported.

Appraisal is a necessary step in determining the feasibility of inaugurating a new graduate program, but it is not a sufficient criterion. Tests of need must also be applied. Undoubtedly the best assessment of the relevance of a proposed graduate program to the overall development of an individual institution can be formed within that institution. While the system of formula operating grants acknowledges the higher average costs of graduate studies, it will undoubtedly

* *Report of the Committee to Study the Development of Graduate Programmes in Ontario Universities*, (Toronto: Ontario Department of University Affairs, 1966).

**For details see Appendix D of *System Emerging*, (Toronto: Committee of Presidents of Universities of Ontario, 1967).

also give encouragement to specialization in areas where substantial enrolments are possible, and similarly lead university senates to avoid duplication of programs where effective enrolment is not foreseeable. Given the complexities of the issues that affect graduate programming, there is every reason to expect that this process will lead to a highly effective rationalization of effort and resource allocation. To ensure that the efforts of the various universities are complementary, more effective communication must be established among the universities and with the Committee on University Affairs in respect of particular academic disciplines. Some such discussions have already taken place and more are in prospect. The whole question has been well summarized by Dr. J. A. Corry, Principal of Queen's University, in a recent address:

"... universities collectively, as well as individually, will have to settle on priorities over the whole range of legitimate aims and objectives. Every individual or organization that wants to act rationally must do this because life never makes it possible to do all we aspire to do. In part, this can be achieved in higher education by division of labour, sometimes between the universities of Canada as a whole, but more often between the universities of particular provincial systems. The main areas

*for division are graduate work and research, where forbidding costs make division imperative, despite the forbidding difficulties."**

With respect to the newer universities, there has been some lack of clarity in defining their roles in respect of graduate work. It must be acknowledged that academic staff in the newer universities should have effective opportunities for scholarship and research, but this is not necessarily synonymous with the notion of establishing large numbers of new master's or doctoral degree programs. Effective graduate programs require breadth and scope of coverage and can not be mounted in small departments. The Committee on University Affairs has recently recommended that graduate work in the emergent universities should be confined, in the period of emergence, to Master's programs in specified areas which have been approved under the appraisals system. Emergent institutions and established universities should work together in the development of consortia which will allow effective participation in graduate studies for all institutions.

The procedures outlined above, while less formal than a central authority dictating program

*J. A. Corry, *University Education: Prospect and Priorities*, Convocation Address, Queen's University, (Kingston, October 20, 1967).

Direct Research Grants

development, would appear to provide reasonably for both the short-term and long-term interests of the universities and the Province. The great challenge is, of course, to provide the most effective academic programs under the constraints of limited resources.

Some kinds of resources are, of course, so scarce and so expensive that cooperative development is imperative. A policy is being evolved through which digital computer services will be available on every campus in a pattern in which there will be regional groupings, with special capabilities concentrated in centres where they will be available through various kinds of links on an equal basis to all users. Similar prospects for system management may be seen in the case of library collections for graduate study and research.

While the direct support of research has customarily been carried mainly by Federal agencies, the Province of Ontario gave limited direct support to university research for many years through grants made by the Ontario Research Foundation. In 1966 this program was transferred for administration to the Department of University Affairs. Because the program had not been reviewed for some time, the Committee on University Affairs was asked to advise on possible revisions and, in turn, appointed a special study committee comprising W. M. Campbell (Chairman), Director of Research, Ontario Research Foundation; A. D. Allen, Dean of Arts and Science, University of Toronto; G. D. Garland, Professor of Geo-Physics and member of the Institute of Earth Sciences, University of Toronto; H. H. J. Nesbitt, Dean of the Faculty of Science, Carleton University; J. G. Parr, Dean of Applied Science, University of Windsor; J. M. Robson, Chairman of the Department of Physics, University of Ottawa; J. W. Sisam, Dean of Forestry, University of Toronto; A. N. Bourns, Chairman of the Committee on University Affairs Subcommittee on Research and Graduate Studies. The special study committee was asked to consider the scope and objectives of the research grants program, with particular respect to the disciplines to be supported, the relative emphasis to be given to pure and applied re-

search, the level of support required (keeping in mind the Province's contribution through university operating capital and graduate fellowship grants), and the general regulations required to operate the program.

The 1966 report of this study group argued that principal Provincial support for research was provided indirectly through operating and capital grants, and that the best use that could be made of direct Provincial support would be to complement the major grant programs of other agencies. It was suggested that the two principal objectives that should be served through a program of direct research support would be:

1. The encouragement and support of projects of particular value to the welfare and development of the Province of Ontario, and
2. Assistance for junior faculty members to undertake and sustain research activities until such time as they can command more adequate support from other granting agencies.

It was also suggested that subject areas could be arranged as follows:

1. Mathematics and physical sciences
2. Biological sciences, forestry and wildlife
3. Earth and environmental sciences; energy and resources
4. Materials and industrial processes
5. Transportation and communication

It was felt that such a grouping would promote interdisciplinary work. It was further suggested by the study committee that the total amount provided for direct research grants, which had increased from \$230,000 in 1962-63 to \$340,000 in 1966-67, should be increased to \$950,000 for effective operation of the new program in 1967-68.

The Committee on University Affairs accepted the report of the study committee and recommended to the Minister that its suggestions should be adopted. In 1967-68 \$600,000 for grants under this program were provided by the Department of University Affairs.

The question of the extension of the program of direct research support to other areas and disciplines is yet to be considered fully. Such consideration should probably be associated with a careful review of the general implications of present patterns of university research support and a clearer definition of the role of the Province in supporting research. Federal government agencies have come to support most of the so-called direct costs of research, while the indirect costs are borne by the university and thus, in effect, by Provincial grants. In this context, direct costs include provisions for consumable supplies, special travel, the support of research students and a part only of the costs of equipment. It is then left to "indirect" support to cover the por-

tion attributable to research of the salaries of academic staff (probably the largest single cost item in research) and the costs of providing and maintaining the research laboratories and libraries needed, as well as more conventional "overheads". This practice is, of course, very different from that in the United States where almost all direct and indirect costs of research are supported by the research funding agencies. While the Canadian pattern is much more attractive in that the university receives a smaller proportion of total income on an earmarked basis, it is not entirely clear that the Canadian universities take full advantage of it. Quite modest grants in support of the "direct" costs of research often commit very large resources to meet the indirect costs. Such commitment, often unconscious, may of course divert resources from activities more central to the university's purposes. In these terms it may be argued that the Canadian pattern of research support has been a principal cause of the inability, often claimed by the universities, to give adequate research support in the humanities and social sciences.

Yet another aspect of conventional patterns of research support is that virtually all such support is focused on the individual. The notion of the individual scholar is attractive but not altogether realistic. Many kinds of research problems cannot now be attacked effectively except

through interdisciplinary group effort. Human egocentricity and the force of tradition make it difficult for the universities to resist the essentially divisive pressures that come from present research grant procedures. Such practices reflect the time, not long past, when only a few determined and highly creative people in the universities won special research support. Nowadays it seems to be expected that almost all academic staff should receive research grants as a matter of right. If research effectiveness is to be a criterion the present pattern should be modified, at least in part. Moreover, university senates and faculty councils should be as concerned with research programs as they are with educational programs.

The question of the involvement of the university in applied research is also being raised with more clarity and even a sense of urgency. In his recent presidential address* to the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada, Dr. Walter H. Johns noted:

"We have, in many quarters, tended to glorify pure or fundamental research and to depreciate applied research. I do not for one minute question the value of fundamental research; I only suggest it not be too exclusive in its atti-

*Walter H. Johns. *President's Address*. Annual Meeting of the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada, (November 1, 1967).

tude to higher education nor look down upon its more practical partner. There are many voices being raised today on this note and they are receiving more and more attention as our universities grow and the potential value of research for the benefit of mankind becomes more apparent. . . . The greatest need of society today, . . . is not for more sophistication in our handling of the physical world and its materials, but for a broader understanding of man in isolation and in society.

In short, there must be a conscious effort on our part, as institutions of higher education, to seek a new approach to the social sciences and to direct some of our best minds to the betterment of society itself rather than to the advancement of our knowledge of matter and its properties."

Library resources are required in great and ever-increasing quantities for every kind of undergraduate and graduate study and research. With the encouragement of the Committee on University Affairs, agreement has been reached among the Ontario universities on a policy which suggests that individual university libraries should be effectively self-sufficient in respect of undergraduate programs, that each university should develop collections to support its own graduate specialties, but that graduate and research collections should, in general, be treated as an interdependent resource involving all the universities in the Province and focusing on the bibliographic centre to be established in the new Graduate Library of the University of Toronto. Data assembled by the Spinks Commission suggests that the present collections are not sufficient, at least when considered separately, to support work on the various campuses. One of the greatest problems, in fact, is in the lack of suitable objective criteria for defining library needs. The Spinks Commission used the so-called Clapp-Jordan* formula which employs such rough approximations that it really cannot be seen as a satisfactory basis for planning for a resource that will cost many tens of millions of

*V. W. Clapp and R. T. Jordan, *Quantitative Criteria for Adequacy of Academic Library Collections*, College and Research Libraries, v26, pp 371-380 (September, 1965).

dollars in books and journals, in acquisitioning, and in buildings to house the collections. Clapp and Jordan themselves revealed the extent of research still required when they concluded their paper:

Among the questions requiring answers are:

- What are the tests of adequacy of an academic library collection?
- What correlation, if any, exists between size of student body and size of collection?
- Is there a renewal or replacement cycle? What are its characteristics? Does it affect acquisition, weeding, or the estimates of cost of collection building?
- What constitute adequate resources for graduate work and research in various subjects and at various levels?

The more recent Parry Report* on library resources and needs defines similar concerns and questions. Determination of needs in terms of objective criteria and the development of a special kind of system management to provide best service at minimum cost will require much effort. But the problem is certainly critical enough to justify such effort. The Committee on University Affairs has indicated its willingness to support such investigations.

An important precedent was established when, in 1967, the universities decided to institute a transit system to speed inter-library loan service and sought a special grant to finance the costs of operating the service. After review, it was determined that the service should be paid for by the universities by subscription, from ordinary operating income, rather than by an earmarked grant. The significance of this, of course, is that the universities remain in full control of the endeavour, a factor which might well make this a forerunner to other "system" services.

*University Grants Committee, *Report of the Committee on Libraries*, (HMSO, London, 1967).

Capital Expenditure

The development of a coherent and objective basis for financing university capital construction is one of the principal present concerns of the Committee on University Affairs.

Before 1964 capital grants were made annually by the Province upon the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on University Affairs. This assistance was not earmarked for individual projects but reflected, instead, representations by the universities of their general needs for expanded facilities. During that period the universities realized a significant share of their total capital needs from fund raising campaigns and other forms of private support.

Since July 1, 1964, capital support has been provided through The Ontario Universities Capital Aid Corporation on a project-by-project basis under a cost sharing program. The Provincial Government has assumed responsibility for financing 85 per cent of the approved cost of academic buildings and essential services, 50 per cent of the approved cost of facilities for student unions, cafeterias, gymnasias, and 100 per cent of the approved cost of health sciences projects. The Department of University Affairs developed criteria, through its Architectural Services Branch, against which unit cost levels and space provisions could be judged, and approvals have come to reflect such criteria. But this project-by-project approval pattern made it

difficult to review total facility needs on an institution-wide basis. By mid 1967 it had become evident that the policy inaugurated in 1964, as described above, had ceased to work effectively because of the inability of the universities to find sufficient private support to finance "their share" of the cost of new construction. It became clear, both to the Committee of Presidents and to the Committee on University Affairs, that some more comprehensive long-term structure for capital financing was required. Given that such a general policy could not be established without much new information, it became evident that some revised policy was required for interim use.

Interim Capital Policy 1964-69

After careful study, the Committee on University Affairs recommended an interim policy covering the years 1964-1969 through which the Province of Ontario would provide 85 per cent of the first \$10 million and 95 per cent subsequently for approved capital projects. It was recommended that this improved level of support be provided not only for academic buildings and essential services but also for student unions, cafeterias, gymnasias, and similar buildings. The committee is pleased to learn that this policy has been accepted and, in all likelihood, will be instituted early in 1968.

Capital Study

While the adjustments described should be sufficient for interim use, there is considerable evidence that a new "formula" approach to capital financing will be required for the long term. In mid 1967 the Committee of Presidents recommended to the Committee on University Affairs that a joint study be undertaken to develop objective criteria and policies for financing university capital construction. The Committee on University Affairs welcomed this proposal and a joint committee was established to manage and direct the study, with three representatives named by the Committee of Presidents (A. K. Adlington, D. M. Hedden and W. G. Tamblyn), and three representatives named by the Committee on University Affairs (A. N. Bourns, R. W. Mitchell and D. T. Wright, Chairman), with J. D. McCullough, Director, Architectural Services Branch of the Department of University Affairs as Secretary.

Initial discussions had indicated that the work would necessarily include studies of enrolment projections, the preparation of an inventory of space and the development of measures of current space usage and, subsequently, the development of standards for space utilization. Further examination has indicated some other components and the Capital Studies Committee

is concerning itself with the following matters:

- a. *Enrolment.* It is intended to carry out studies of enrolment projections by individual institutions, as related to general projections for the Province as a whole, to provide a basis for estimating overall future capital needs.
- b. *Inventory and Space Utilization.* Whatever kind of policy may be formulated it will be essential to acknowledge the stock of physical resources available, and their condition, in determining new capital inputs. Given the size and complexity of the system, and the need for what amounts to a current inventory in perpetuity (reflecting change and new development) to provide a base for future policy operation, it seemed imperative that the inventory should be computer-based. To manage the development of the inventory, the joint committee has retained the firm, Taylor, Lieberfeld and Heldman (Canada) Limited. As well as developing a dynamic inventory system, the consultants will provide current measures of actual space utilization.
- c. *System Resources.* It is clear that such facilities as libraries, computers, and residences must be given special treatment on a consistent basis, even though the ultimate implications will necessarily affect the general form of the final capital policy formulation. It is indicated elsewhere in this report how these

special facilities are being studied.

d. *Capital Policy Review.* Given that the problem of allocating capital to universities and colleges is of common concern to many jurisdictions in North America and Western Europe, it was decided to undertake a critical review of policies in a number of other jurisdictions in order that the superficial features of the various policies now in use might be judged against effectiveness as seen in terms of actual operation, influences on the universities, and the question of effective financial control.

e. *Organization of Building.* It is clear that the traditional pattern of providing new building through the services of architects and consulting engineers retained by clients/owners, open tendering by general contractors, and so forth, is changing in the face of new kinds of pressure. Such concepts as "package deals", design/execute tenders, construction management, and negotiated contracts, as well as system building, are all being explored and developed in the building industry. Considering the scale of building required for university development, it is clear that if better design and better building can be realized more economically through re-structured relationships, then such changes become imperative.

f. *Design Criteria.* While building codes are intended to provide certain minimum levels of safety and quality, there are increasing indications that some radical re-thinking of design criteria are required to provide more effectively for flexibility of future use and occupancy, to acknowledge the likely probability that the economic life for non-monumental building is not more than 40 or 50 years, and to find ways of responding to the increasingly rapid rate of technical obsolescence of building equipment in building shells of greater life expectancy. System building has been developed for use for university construction in some other jurisdictions, notably in California and in Britain, but cannot yet be seen as a panacea.

With the kind of information likely to be developed from the separate studies outlined above, the Capital Studies Committee should be in a position to synthesize a general policy to recommend for use in Ontario with explicit or implicit space and design standards.

Considering the success and features of the formula system for distributing operating grants, and notwithstanding the complexity of capital funding, it is possible to speculate on the formulation of a capital policy roughly analogous to the operating grants formula. It might be possible to find unit capital costs appropriate for

different categories of university enrolment, which costs would, of course, escalate from year to year with building cost indices. Capital input requirement for a university could possibly then be readily determined as the difference between total capitalization need and the present value of the physical plant inventory. If such a form for the capital policy could be contrived it would, of course, have many of the features of the operating grants formula. Government would retain primary and pre-emptive control over total funding but individual institutions would be left with the widest latitude for determining the allocation of resources.

Space Management

It seems clear that space management in a large university with many kinds of undergraduate and graduate teaching and research programs presents a more difficult problem than that found in almost any other kind of organization or institution, not only because of total size but also because of the complexity of multi-use facilities. By contrast, large governmental or industrial organizations tend to have mostly fixed-function space, occupied more or less permanently.

With the prospect that, in the face of the need to limit capital input, levels of use will inevitably become more intensive. The continued growth

and increase in complexity of function of the larger universities in Ontario suggests a space management problem of fearsome complexity.

In the past several years Mr. J. F. Blakesley of Purdue University in Indiana has developed specialized management techniques of considerable sophistication for dealing with university scheduling and space management problems. The Committee on University Affairs, recognizing the relevance of this work to problems in Ontario, recommended, in response to a request from the University of Waterloo, that a special grant should be given to enable Waterloo to adopt and adapt the Blakesley techniques to the Canadian pattern and so serve as the means through which other Ontario universities may in due course develop similar capabilities.

University Residences

Until 1964 Provincial grants had not been made available for university residence construction. The rapid growth of university enrolment and the reduced availability of lodgings in private homes for university students in many communities made it evident that a large part of the expected future increase in enrolment would have to be housed in university residences. Accordingly, in 1964, on the recommendation of the Committee on University Affairs, a new policy

was inaugurated under which capital grants were provided for residences at the rate of \$1,400 a bed, provided that mortgage financing did not exceed \$4,200 a bed, with total cost limited to \$7,000 a bed.

This policy appeared to be only partly effective since there was a tendency for residence costs to rise above \$7,000 per bed, and substantial university contributions were required at a time when whatever funds universities could raise were more urgently required to support general development of teaching facilities.

Because of the growing pressure of need, the Province established the Ontario Student Housing Corporation in 1966 as an adjunct to the Ontario Housing Corporation, which had had substantial experience in providing public housing in the Province. Through some rationalization of building standards, and particularly through the advantages of large individual contracts and radical departures in the division of responsibilities for design and execution (through which tenders were called on a combined design/execute basis), the Ontario Student Housing Corporation has been able to provide university residences at costs much lower than had been achieved previously.

It is too early yet to know whether the residences provided by the Ontario Student Housing Corporation will be as satisfactory as some

would hope, but the advantage of lower cost is almost overwhelming. This is not only because of the need to concentrate resources in the expansion of teaching and service and amenities facilities on the campuses but also because of the conviction that university residences should be supported on a self-amortizing basis. This is, of course, argued because only a portion of the students have the benefit of living in residence and special subsidies for such residences would thus be discriminatory.

Whatever advances have been achieved in providing for residence requirements in universities, still further improvements appear in prospect. There is strong indication that students want lower costs and less institutionalization; that they might prefer "flats", which English experience shows can be less costly than conventional university residences. And it cannot be forgotten that cheapness is not economy; that good design is essential.

Postscript

This has been a fairly lengthy report, and necessarily is much concerned with detail. It has been difficult to convey adequately the sense of the excitement which is engendered by the pace of development and change in

university affairs in Ontario in these times.

Ontario is a fortunate place, rich in human and material resources. The people of Ontario need, deserve and seem prepared to pay for a system of higher education of quality, operating at a scale sufficient to meet the aspirations of its youth. The effectiveness of the effort to date will be for future historians to judge. What is clear now is that much has been done and much remains to be done.

Appendix

OC-4157/64

Copy of an Order-in-Council approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, dated the 17th day of December, A.D. 1964.

The Committee of Council have had under consideration the report of the Honourable the Minister of University Affairs, dated December 9th 1964, wherein he states that,

WHEREAS subsection (3) of Section 3 of the Department of University Affairs Act, 1964, provides that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may appoint such committees or other consulting bodies as are deemed necessary from time to time;

AND WHEREAS it is expedient to establish a committee to study matters concerning the

establishment, development, operation, expansion and financing of universities in Ontario and to make recommendations thereon to the Minister of University Affairs for the information and advice of the Government;

The Honourable the Minister of University Affairs therefore recommends that a Committee on University Affairs be appointed, effective 19th November, 1964, to consist of twelve members, one of whom shall be Chairman, and any six of whom shall constitute a quorum; the said Committee to study matters concerning the establishment, development, operation, expansion and financing of universities in Ontario and to make recommendations thereon to the Minister of University Affairs for the information and advice of the Government.

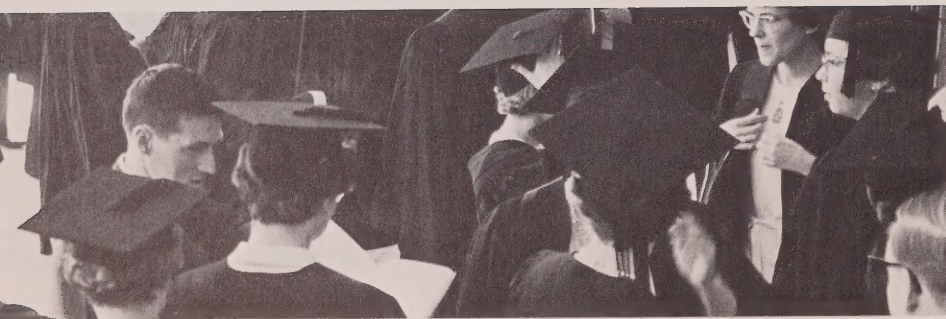
The Committee of Council concur in the recommendation of the Honourable the Minister of University Affairs and advise that the same be acted on.

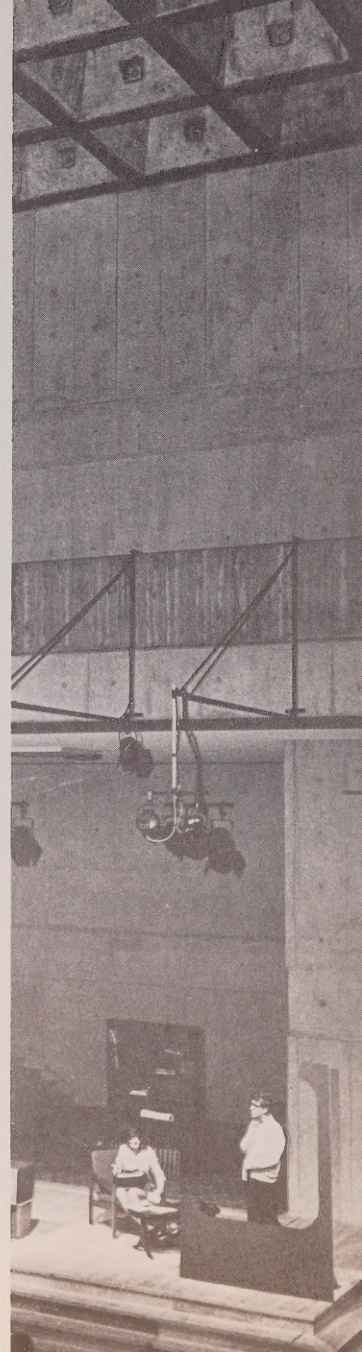
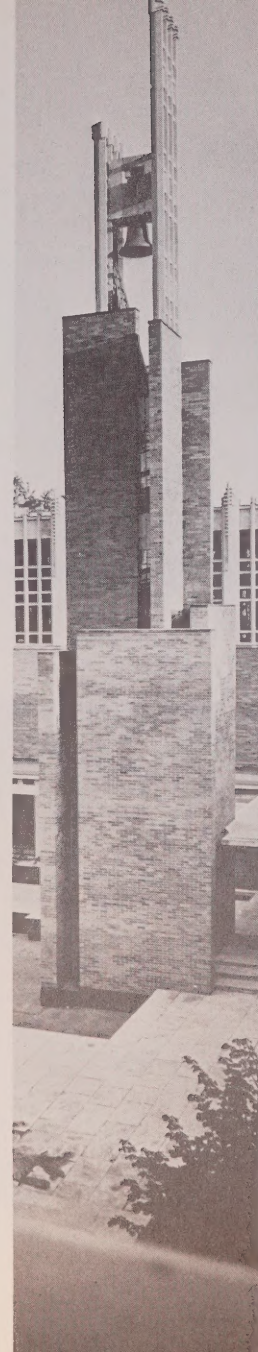
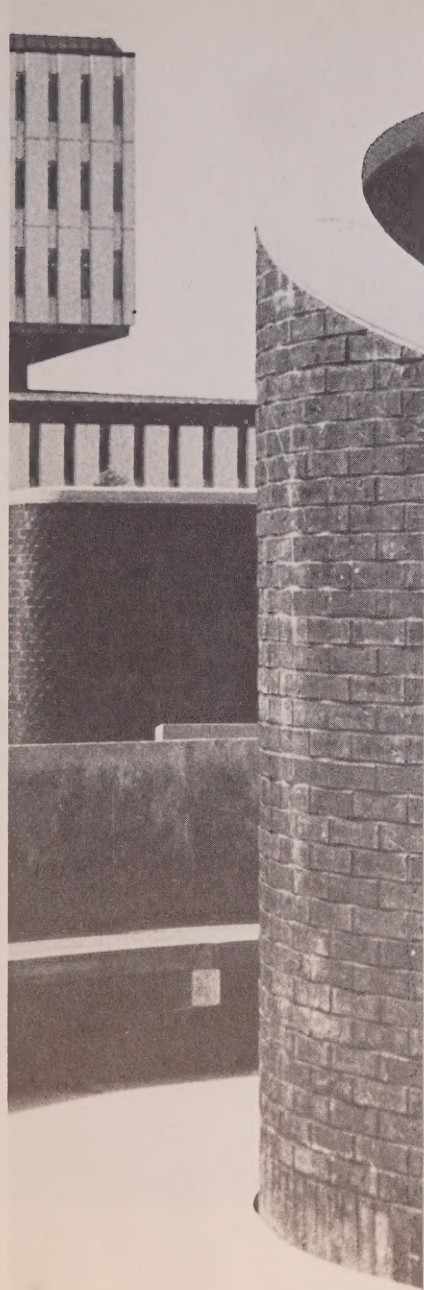
Certified,

A. V. Young,
Clerk, Executive Council.



Report of the Minister of University Affairs of Ontario 1967

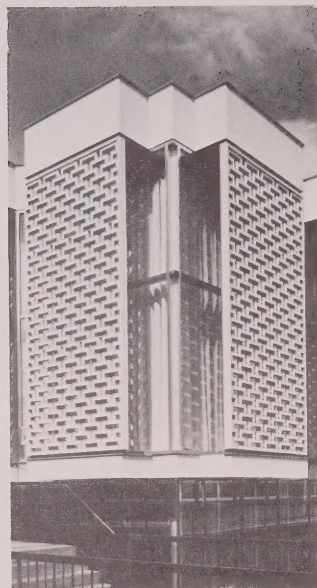






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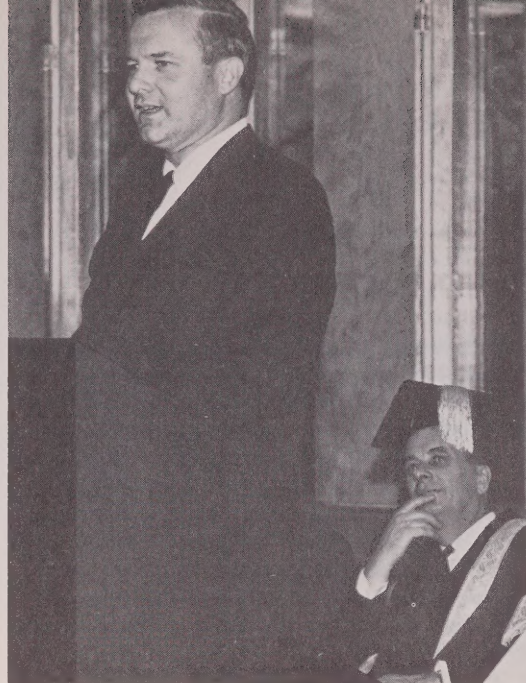
To the Honourable W. Earl Rowe, P.C. (C)
Lieutenant-Governor
of the Province of Ontario

Your Honour

It is with pleasure that I present to you the Annual Report for the Department of University Affairs for 1967. As this is the first report of Departmental activities, I have described the events leading to the founding of the Department in 1964 and the developments that have taken place since its establishment. General statistical information about government assistance to the universities of Ontario and a brief history of each of our provincially assisted universities and colleges is also included. Further, the Report from the Chairman of the Committee on University Affairs to me is being forwarded for your information.

Since 1964 we have seen total university enrolment rise from 48,794 to 79,491. As a consequence total government aid to the provincially assisted universities and colleges in the form of grants to meet operating costs has increased from \$57.164 million in 1964 to \$186.794 million in 1967. This remarkable increase in student enrolment has been matched by equally impressive expansion of physical facilities on university campuses. Provincial aid to the universities for capital projects increased in an equally impressive way from approximately \$46 million in 1964 to \$100 million in 1967. More important, during these years the programs initiated by the Province to encourage graduate studies and the exciting developments in higher education in Ontario attracted many highly qualified individuals to university teaching.

Every university and college can look on these as years of challenge and achievement. In 1964 the University of Guelph was created from the existing



Ontario Agricultural College, the Ontario Veterinary College and the Macdonald Institute, all of which had been joined together in 1962 as the Federated Colleges. The University undertook work in liberal arts and science with the opening of Wellington College in 1965. Brock and Trent Universities accepted their first students in 1964, and this year awarded degrees to their first graduates.

A new charter was granted in 1965 to the University of Ottawa, which now operates under an independent Board of Governors. Lakehead College of Arts, Science and Technology, which became a degree-granting institution under a charter received in 1962, acquired its present name in 1965. York University opened its new campus in the northern region of Metropolitan Toronto during this period and the University of Toronto opened Scarborough College, in the borough that bears that name, and Erindale College in Mississauga. Algoma and Nipis-

sing Colleges were established to provide first year courses to meet local needs and were affiliated with Laurentian University. Negotiations were completed by which Osgoode Hall Law School will become the Faculty of Law of York University in July 1968.

Increasing enrolment, new academic programs, and expanding facilities were the order of the day at each of the fourteen provincially assisted universities. This can be seen from the number of faculties and schools in the Ontario universities which have been developed during the last four years. Among the new programs are:

- A School of Social Work at the University of Windsor
- A Faculty of Medicine at McMaster University
- A School of Nursing at Lakehead University
- A School of Architecture at the University of Waterloo
- A Faculty of Fine Arts at York University
- A School of Library and Information Science at The University of Western Ontario
- A School of Rehabilitation Medicine at Queen's University
- A Faculty of Dentistry at The University of Western Ontario

The Faculty of Law at the University of Windsor and the School of Architecture at Carleton University will admit students for the first time next fall.

The program for the education of personnel in the health sciences, which was announced in October, 1964, is being implemented with due regard for the detailed planning necessary, not only in the individual institutions, but also on a provincial basis. The

program has been developed through a Senior Coordinating Committee comprised of the Deputy Minister of Health, who acts as chairman, the Deputy Minister of University Affairs and the Chairman of the Ontario Hospital Services Commission. The Committee has the advice of technical staff from the two departments and the Commission. Personnel have visited new facilities in a number of jurisdictions including British Columbia, United States, Great Britain and Sweden to make certain that latest developments have been incorporated in plans for Ontario. Meetings are held regularly with representatives of the institutions and organizations concerned.

Developments since the program was first announced have been extensive. At The University of Western Ontario, a Medical Sciences Building, the first of its health sciences complex, was opened in 1965. McMaster University, the University of Ottawa, Queen's University and the University of Toronto all have buildings in either the planning or construction stages. In addition, other facilities have been developed at these institutions to permit an increase in the number of personnel in several of the paramedical areas.

The Government has always been concerned, not only with providing the facilities required for our students to obtain the highest standards of education, but with ensuring that each student is able to avail himself of the opportunities existing in Ontario. The principle that all qualified students should be able to obtain a higher education, which has been enunciated as Government policy, has gained wide acceptance during recent years. As a result, the

Department has attempted through a variety of programs to ensure that every able student will have the financial resources required to continue his education. Continuous study is being conducted to ensure that the awards programs administered by the Department meet the objectives that have been set.

Having reported the events of earlier years, I would draw particular attention to certain significant developments that occurred during our centennial year. The first of these was the Federal Government's decision to withdraw from the field of direct support to universities in Canada, announced in late October 1966 and effective in April 1967. Instead of providing monies directly to institutions of higher education, the Federal Government now makes funds available to each province by an unconditional fiscal transfer. Ontario, therefore, now receives from the Federal Government the equivalent of 50% of the "operating costs" of post-secondary educational institutions. No recognition has been made, however, of the heavy obligations covered by the Province in capital development with this basic change by the federal authorities. At the same time, the Province was obliged to take steps to ensure that those denominational colleges and universities that were receiving federal funds continued to receive the level of aid which had been forthcoming under the former federally-administered program.

During 1967 a number of important changes took place in respect of personnel related to Government responsibilities for university affairs. Dr. J. R. McCarthy, who, as first Deputy Minister of the Department, was instrumental in organizing this new

agency of Government, was named Deputy Minister of Education on January 1, 1967. His post was taken by Mr. E. E. Stewart, who had served as Assistant Deputy Minister since the Department's founding.

On March 1, 1967, Dr. Douglas T. Wright, a member of the Committee on University Affairs, was appointed as its first full-time chairman and subsequently four new members were named to the Committee, raising its current membership to eleven. Dr. Wright, in assuming his new post, succeeded the Honourable Dana Porter, whose death during the year saddened us all. I need not record for you the valuable service which Mr. Porter rendered to this Province in so many ways. I would only stress that foremost among these was his service to higher education.

As in previous years, this committee of able citizens has given dedicated service not only to me but to the cause of higher education in Ontario. Their responsibilities and the demands on their time have multiplied as developments in higher education became annually more complex. As you read the Chairman's report, I am certain that you will be deeply impressed by the range of the Committee's activities during the past years.

During 1967 the Province of Ontario can be justifiably proud of introducing the first widely accepted formula for determining the amount of operating grants for each of the provincially assisted institutions. Credit for devising this highly remarkable objective system for providing government funds must be given to a joint sub-committee of the Committee on University Affairs and of the Committee of

Presidents of Universities of Ontario. The formula, which will be described in greater detail elsewhere in this Report, was first implemented during the 1967-68 academic year.

At the end of 1967 the Government, acting on the recommendations of a joint sub-committee of the Committee on University Affairs and the Committee of Presidents, authorized two projects that should prove to be of considerable value to all concerned with the future planning and financing of higher education. One, a study of space utilization at the fourteen universities, is being conducted by a firm of consultants in cooperation with university officials and should be completed by the summer of 1969. The results should provide a basis for establishing a system of formula financing for capital projects, as well as furnishing up-to-date data on space requirements. The second project, the initial phase of which is to be financed by the Province, is the setting up of a space management program at the University of Waterloo. It will be organized according to the criteria developed at Purdue University, Indiana, and once in operation will serve as the source of data on space management for other Ontario institutions.

While deriving considerable satisfaction from the accomplishments of 1967, we know all too well that we cannot relax in our efforts to anticipate the needs of higher education in the coming years. All who are associated with the activities of the Department of University Affairs are fully aware that this year's records for enrolment, expansion and expenditures will give way to new records in 1968 and in each succeeding year of the next decade. With the rapid

changes resulting from advances in technology, all aspects of post-secondary education require close scrutiny. It is for these reasons that I announced in the last session of the legislature that we have decided, after consultation with the appropriate bodies, to establish a Commission to Study Post-Secondary Education.

It is apparent that as the system of higher education continues to grow in Ontario so will the costs. Yet we have little choice but to meet these costs to the best of our ability, since the overall development of our province and nation is dependent upon the results. At the same time the faculty and administrative staff of our universities are working in close cooperation with officials of the Department in an effort to derive the greatest return possible from our investment in order that we might meet the challenge successfully. Their cooperation to date has been of the highest order. I am confident that if we continue to work in the same spirit, and with the same common concern as has been shown in 1967, then we can look to the years that lie ahead with the confident expectation that the quality and diversity of higher education in Ontario will be unmatched in any other jurisdiction.

Respectfully submitted

William G. Davis

Minister of University Affairs
December 31, 1967

The Development of Higher Education in Ontario

The idea of a university for the part of North America now known as Ontario was said to have originated with John Graves Simcoe, the first Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada. As early as 1792 Simcoe suggested that this Province should have "a college of higher class". By 1798 the Legislature had obtained from King George III permission to set aside approximately 500,000 acres of Crown Land, half of which was intended as an endowment for a university.

Conditions in Upper Canada at that time, however, were not conducive to the founding of an institution of higher learning. The sparse population, the relatively weak economy, and the interruption of the War of 1812, all contributed to a delay of almost 30 years before the next significant step could be taken. In 1827 Bishop John Strachan, representing the Government of Upper Canada, journeyed to England and obtained a Royal Charter for the first university, King's College. Unfortunately, Strachan, with the support of fellow members of the Family Compact of that time, believed that the institution should belong as much to the Church of England as to the Province, and the conditions included in the Charter that he obtained proved to be unacceptable to the many citizens of other religious denominations. Great controversy followed and prevented the opening of King's College until 1843. In the meantime, supporters of the Methodist Church had started Victoria College at Cobourg, those of the Presbyterian Church had begun Queen's College at Kingston, and members of the Roman Catholic Church had established Regiopolis College at Kingston. Later, in 1848, the

Oblate Fathers founded a new institution in what was to become our nation's capital. Initially called Bytown College, it was later to become Ottawa College and, in the twentieth century, the University of Ottawa.

The controversy did not end, however, with the founding of these several institutions. The fact that King's College remained very much an Anglican institution and the fact that it continued to gain exclusive benefit from the land endowment established in 1797 were matters of great contention. As a result, in 1849 the Prime Minister, Robert Baldwin, terminated the operation of King's College and in its place established the University of Toronto as a non-denominational provincial university.

Yet neither did this action end the dispute. On the contrary, while attacks upon the provincial institution continued, other denominational groups saw the need to follow the precedent of the Methodists, Presbyterians and Roman Catholics, and establish colleges of their own. Trinity College was begun by the Anglican Church in 1851 as a direct result of the termination of the King's College Charter, while the Canadian Literary Institute, the fore-runner to the present McMaster University, was founded by the Baptists in 1857. Assumption College, which was eventually to become the University of Windsor, had been administered since 1857 by the Basilian Fathers, a Roman Catholic order.

The multiplicity of universities and colleges which then existed proved a serious financial burden for the Province. With an economy still far from prosperous, it soon became obvious that there were not

sufficient funds to support all the established institutions in adequate fashion. For the denominational colleges the situation became worse when, in 1868, a year after Confederation, the new Provincial Government of John Sandfield MacDonald terminated all forms of grants to universities and colleges other than the University of Toronto. Left to find support from their students and members of their respective religious groups, many of the colleges soon realized they could not survive. As a result, over a period of years representatives of these colleges held numerous conferences, most of which were under provincial auspices, to discuss the possibility of bringing together several of the institutions to form one strong federated institution with the University of Toronto as its core. These discussions led to the Federation Act of 1887 and the federated system became a reality in 1890 when Victoria College joined the University of Toronto. Later Trinity College and St. Michael's College also entered federation under similar arrangements. Queen's, Ottawa and McMaster, however, decided to continue on their own and grew into strong universities in their own right.

Despite the Government's decision of 1868 to grant provincial support only to the University of Toronto, the development of other institutions in the Province did not end. In 1878 the University of Western Ontario was founded in London. The Ontario Veterinary College, the Ontario Agricultural College and the Osgoode Hall Law School had also been established over the years. At the same time, private institutions continued to press for the financial support of the government. The government in turn suggested that,

consistent with the policy which Baldwin had established in 1849 and which John Sandfield MacDonald had verified through his action of 1868, support through public funds could only be given to those institutions which were free of the religious control of any particular denomination. Influenced by this policy, both Queen's and Western in the early 1900's terminated their church associations and came under non-denominational direction. Almost immediately they began to receive financial support from the Province.

The picture remained fairly static through the first four decades of the 20th century. Operating in the Province of Ontario were: McMaster University; the University of Ottawa; Queen's University at Kingston; the University of Toronto with its several federated and affiliated colleges; and the University of Western Ontario in London. Affiliated with the latter institution were Assumption College in Windsor and Waterloo College, which had been started by the Lutheran Synod in 1913. McMaster University, which had been located in Toronto from 1887, moved to Hamilton in 1930. The Province operated an Agricultural School, a Veterinary College and an Institute of Home Economics in Guelph, while the Law Society administered Osgoode Hall Law School in Toronto.

The next stage of expansion began in the early 1940's when the Ottawa Association for the Advancement of Learning offered evening courses to interested persons. This organization developed into a full university operation and the charter which was granted in 1952 under the name Carleton College was amended in 1957 to Carleton University. In

1953 Assumption University in Windsor was given independent status and the right to grant its own degrees. As the pressure of increased numbers of students grew through the 1950's, however, it became evident that additional institutions would be required. In 1956 Waterloo College Associate Faculties was created as a non-denominational offshoot of Waterloo College to offer courses in engineering and science and three years later it was chartered as the University of Waterloo. Shortly after, Waterloo College gained independent status under the name of Waterloo Lutheran University. In 1959 York University was founded in Metropolitan Toronto.

The next decade saw the expansion continue. Laurentian University was founded in 1960 and brought three institutions into federation with it: Thorneloe University (Anglican), Huntington University (United Church) and the University of Sudbury (Roman Catholic). In 1962 Lakehead College of Arts, Science and Technology, which had begun ten years previously as a Provincial Institute of Technology, was given the right to grant degrees and in 1965 its name was changed to Lakehead University. The University of Windsor was created in 1963 and included as a federated member its founding institution, Assumption University. In the same year Trent University was begun at Peterborough and a year later Brock University, in St. Catharines, was chartered. The newest of the Ontario universities was founded in May 1964 around a nucleus of the Ontario Agricultural College, the Ontario Veterinary College and Macdonald Institute. Two new campuses of the University of Toronto, Scarborough College and

Erindale College, began operating in 1965 and 1967 respectively.

Each of the universities of Ontario is now engaged in a rapid program of expansion in anticipation of a total university enrolment of close to 100,000 students by 1970. To date their achievements have been marked by significant success and it is expected that by building on a sound foundation of past accomplishments their future will be even brighter.

Government Responsibilities for Higher Education

A brief outline of the development of the Department and of Government advisory bodies in higher education

Since the nature and function of the university differ from that of other educational institutions, there seemed no need in the late 19th and early 20th centuries for a department or branch of government with specific responsibilities for higher education. Thus, over the years direct contact was maintained between appropriate university officials and the Prime Minister and/or Minister of Education of the Province. Those internal administrative functions which had to be carried out by government were usually delegated to the Department of Education.

So long as the number and size of institutions of higher learning remained relatively small, this somewhat informal arrangement proved very satisfactory. However, as the university system in Ontario began to expand in the early 1950's, developments in university education, emphasized by the rapid growth in enrolment, became increasingly complex. The Government soon recognized that it required sound experienced advice on a more continuous basis in order to deal adequately and equitably with institutions of higher learning. As a result, Dr. R. C. Wallace, retired principal of Queen's University, and later Dr. J. G. Althouse, Chief Director of Education for the Province, were asked to undertake the work of co-ordinating government efforts in the field of higher education and to advise on appropriate forms of action. On the death of Dr. Althouse, the Honourable Dana Porter, the Attorney General and former Minister of Education, acted as liaison between the Gov-

ernment and the universities.

The founding of several new universities in the 1950's and the increasing size of grants resulted in the establishment in 1958 of a committee of senior civil servants to undertake the advisory role. It was named the University Committee and its members were C. F. Cannon, then Chief Director of Education who served as Chairman; H. H. Walker, Comptroller of Finance; H. A. Cotnam, Provincial Auditor; and G. E. Gathercole, Deputy Minister of Economics. J. R. McCarthy, then Assistant Superintendent, Curriculum Branch, Department of Education, became Secretary to the Committee at the time of its establishment.

During the period when the University Committee functioned, several significant developments took place. For example, for the first time steps were taken to secure a considerable amount of information from each university. This data included: enrolment by faculty and years; salary scales for each academic rank and the number of teachers at each level; detailed statistical and financial data on operating income and expenditures; and a five to ten year projection of capital building programs. The analysis of this information achieved the primary purpose of the survey: to make it possible to arrive at a more equitable basis for the distribution of grants than had hitherto been possible.

At the same time this Committee recommended steps to assist the older institutions in expanding their facilities. For example, the University of Toronto required and began a substantial development of the West Campus. Progress was also made in the re-

organization of other institutions and in the establishment of new universities. Among these were Lakehead College, Essex College at Assumption University, York University and the University of Waterloo.

Early in 1961 the Government concluded that there should be provision for representation on the Committee from outside government. Consequently, in April of that year, it was reorganized under the name Advisory Committee on University Affairs. The first members appointed were Floyd S. Chalmers, then President, Maclean-Hunter Publishing Company Limited, G. E. Gathercole, the Honourable T. D'Arcy Leonard, Member of the Federal Senate, R. W. Mitchell, then Secretary, Supertest Petroleum Corporation Limited, the Honourable Dana Porter, Chief Justice of Ontario, and the Honourable John P. Robarts, in his capacity as Minister of Education at that time. In December, 1961, the Honourable Leslie M. Frost, Q.C., replaced Mr. Robarts as a member of the Committee. The Chairman was the Chief Justice; Mr. Frost was Vice-Chairman; and J. R. McCarthy continued to serve as Secretary of the Committee.

Over the next three and one-half years the Advisory Committee rendered remarkable service to the Province by overseeing what were, to that time, the most dramatic increases in government assistance to universities in the Province's history. The Committee met on a regular basis with senior officials and governors of each university to review requests for operating, capital and special grants and made recommendations to the Government on these matters after careful analysis and study of all related factors. The Committee also took the unprecedented

step of calling together the presidents of the provincially assisted universities for a joint meeting to discuss matters of common concern in areas of particular need. Many important questions were examined and, as a result, specific forms of action were recommended. The Extended Graduate Program, the Ontario New Universities Library Project, the Ontario Graduate Fellowship Program and the expansion of teaching facilities for medical and dental education are all the direct result of the Advisory Committee's recommendations.

During this period, as in preceding years, officials of the Department of Education undertook the necessary administrative tasks related to the operation of the Advisory Committee. The explosive growth in university enrolment, however, along with the truly fantastic developments in higher education, and the significant increases in both actual and relative contributions of the Province to the universities called for a different structure. It became evident that the efforts of the Advisory Committee supplemented by the administrative services of the Department of Education could be regarded as only another step in the evolution of government-university relationships. The need for a full-time organization that could deal adequately, and on a continuous basis, with the numerous and complex problems associated with higher education was apparent.

The Advisory Committee itself was the first body to draw this matter to the attention of the Government. In doing so in 1964 it suggested three possibilities as alternatives: the creation in the Prime Minister's Department of an executive branch responsible

for university matters; the establishment of a University Affairs Branch within the Department of Education; or the creation of a new Department of University Affairs. On April 22, 1964, Prime Minister John P. Robarts announced to the Legislature that, having given consideration to the various possibilities, the Government had decided to establish a Department of University Affairs to work in cooperation with the provincially assisted universities in order better to serve the cause of higher education.

On May 8, 1964, following final approval by the Legislature, the Act to Establish the Department of University Affairs was given Royal Assent and the Department came officially into being. On May 14 the Honourable William G. Davis was sworn in as the first Minister of University Affairs; in July Dr. J. R. McCarthy was named Deputy Minister of the Department; and subsequently, E. E. Stewart was appointed Assistant Deputy Minister. The Department originally occupied temporary offices in downtown Toronto and moved on March 1, 1965 to its present quarters at 481 University Avenue.

Following the appointment of the Deputy Minister and the Assistant Deputy Minister of University Affairs, steps were taken to organize the Department along lines consistent with the major responsibilities which it was to assume. The task of recruiting highly-qualified staff to undertake the many vital administrative duties then began. An Architectural Services Officer, Director of Finance, Research Officer, Student Awards Officer and a Chief Accountant were among the first officials appointed following an open Civil Service competition. As the responsibilities of

the Department increased, additional staff was appointed, a Library was organized and an Information Branch was established. The functions of each office are described later in this Report.

At the time he announced the decision to create the Department of University Affairs in May, 1964, Prime Minister Robarts also announced that, because of the significant contributions it had rendered, the Advisory Committee on University Affairs would continue to function. The membership of the Committee was increased in size both to reduce the heavy load on individual members and to allow the Government to avail itself of advice from both inside and outside the academic community. In October 1964, five additional members long associated with the university world were added to the Committee. They were Dr. A. N. Bourns, then Head of the Department of Chemistry, McMaster University; Dr. Reva Gerstein, formerly associated with the Department of Psychology at the University of Toronto; the late Dr. J. A. MacFarlane, retired Dean of Medicine, the University of Toronto; Dr. Kenneth W. Taylor, former Deputy Minister of Finance for the Federal Government and at that time the Skelton-Clark lecturer at Queen's University in Kingston; and Dr. Douglas T. Wright, Dean of Engineering at the University of Waterloo. To distinguish between the enlarged Committee and its predecessor, the word, "Advisory" was deleted and it was subsequently known as the Committee on University Affairs.

Dr. Chalmers and the Honourable T. D'Arcy Leonard resigned in 1965 and Mr. J. O'N. Hughes, President of A. E. Ames and Company Limited, was ap-

Department of University Affairs

pointed in December of that year.

No changes were made in the Committee's composition until October 1967 when three members were added: Dr. Elizabeth Arthur of Lakehead University; Dr. Maurice J. Lavigne, Manager, Physical Metallurgy Department, Falconbridge Nickel Mines Limited; and Dr. Roger J. Rossiter, Dean of Graduate Studies at The University of Western Ontario. Dr. David W. Slater, Department of Economics at Queen's University, was appointed on November 19 to replace Dr. Taylor, who retired on that date.

The Committee has continued to make recommendations to the Government on the basis of its knowledge and understanding of the needs of the university community, and has provided continuing valuable assistance to the Minister of University Affairs as a consultative body on matters relating to the administration of government policies that affect the development and operation of the universities of the Province. The Department has, during this same period, developed the staff and resources required to administer the Government's policies and programs and has fostered a close working relationship with the Committee and the universities themselves, through which the effective development of a program of higher education for Ontario continues to evolve.

Deputy Minister: *E. E. Stewart*

Assistant Deputy Minister: *A. P. Gordon*

ARCHITECTURAL SERVICES BRANCH

Director: *J. D. McCullough*

Architectural Services Officer: *E. Tannis*

Architectural Services Officer: *Position Vacant*

FINANCE BRANCH

Director: *J. Stephen Bancroft*

Financial Analyst: *R. L. Tobin*

Financial Analyst: *Ivor Joshua*

INFORMATION BRANCH

Director: *(Mrs.) G. E. Pierre*

Public Relations Officer: *(Miss) L. S. Woodcock*

LIBRARY

Librarian: *(Mrs.) I. M. Mason*

RESEARCH BRANCH

Director: *Position Vacant*

STUDENT AWARDS BRANCH

Director: *D. S. Bethune*

Supervisor, Grants Program: *(Mrs.) M. C. Kallio*

Senior Assessment Clerk: *(Miss) K. MacDonald*

Senior Fellowship Clerk: *(Mrs.) B. Morris*

Senior Grants Clerk: *(Mrs.) Y. H. Johnson*

Senior Correspondence Clerk: *(Mrs.) H. N. Noble*

Senior Statistics Clerk: *(Miss) C. E. Cooper*

ACCOUNTS AND ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES BRANCH

Chief Accountant: *R. Price*

Supervisor, Payrolls & Accounts: *(Mrs.) P. H. Stitt*

Office of the Deputy Minister

The main office complement of the Department of University Affairs consists of the Deputy Minister, the Assistant Deputy Minister, and their immediate staff. Acting under the Minister's direction, these officials hold the general responsibility for the administration of government policies in regard to the expansion of and assistance to the universities of Ontario. With them, as well, rests the supervision of the Department's overall operation. While much of the work originates with the various major branches, there are additional activities to which the Deputy Minister and his staff must devote a good portion of their time. These include maintaining regular communication on specific problems with senior personnel of the provincially assisted universities, reviewing proposed legislation, and communicating on a regular basis with institutions and officials in other jurisdictions who have like concerns. In addition, the staff of the main office carry out a number of other functions.

Since the inception of the Department, the Deputy Minister has also served as Secretary of the Committee on University Affairs. Through the main office, therefore, is provided the supporting services required to carry out the activities of the Committee.

Because university development closely relates to the interests and activities of other government departments, the Department of University Affairs must maintain a close effective relationship with other agencies of the Ontario Government. In some instances this takes a structured form while in other cases it is of a more informal nature. Particular attention should be drawn to:

1. Senior Coordinating Committee for the Health

Sciences

This body, which consists of the Deputy Minister of Health, who serves as Chairman; the Chairman, Ontario Hospital Services Commission, and the Deputy Minister of University Affairs, meets regularly to review plans for the development of health sciences facilities in Ontario universities and their affiliated teaching hospitals.

2. The Ontario Universities Capital Aid Corporation
This body, chaired by the Deputy Provincial Treasurer, includes representatives from the Department of Education and the Department of University Affairs, as well as the Treasury Department. Monthly meetings are conducted to approve submissions for capital assistance from the universities and colleges of applied arts and technology.
3. Federal-Provincial Relations
The senior officials of the Department maintain regular contact with officials of the Federal Government in regard to matters of common interest. A number of meetings have been held during the past year with officials of the office of the Secretary of State concerning fiscal arrangements related to costs of post-secondary education and with officials of the Department of Finance in connection with the Canada Student Loans Plan.

Further, the Department of University Affairs maintains regular lines of communication with officials of the Department of Education because of the obvious inter-relationship that exists between the two agencies, particularly in the area of post-secondary education.

Finance Branch

Two major responsibilities of the Finance Branch are to administer the operating and capital grants allocated for the universities of Ontario and for related programs coming under the jurisdiction of the Department, and to compile financial data utilized by the Department and the Committee on University Affairs in assessing the requirements of the colleges and universities.

The Branch also has a wide concern in the more general aspects of university financing. It keeps informed of developments in other jurisdictions so that long-range forecasting of financial needs in higher education can be made. It conducts special studies to develop new financial policy or to evaluate the financial implications of proposed projects. In addition to using this data to analyze patterns of university financing, the Branch employs the information as a basis for public statistics on higher education in the Province.

Another function of the Finance Branch is to render staff assistance to the Committee on University Affairs. It prepares data and analytical studies relevant to the recommendations that are made by the Committee regarding annual and special grants to provincially assisted institutions.

The Finance Branch, working in close cooperation with the Architectural Services Branch, is responsible for processing the grants for approved capital projects. While The Ontario Universities Capital Aid Corporation, incorporated in 1964, provides the funds by the purchase of debentures from the universities, the Department of University Affairs determines the capital projects to be approved and the



amount of financial assistance to be provided for each project. Once debentures are issued, the annual payments of principal and interest on capital borrowings by the universities from the Corporation are met by a program of provincial grants to the universities.

Since the inception of The Ontario Universities Capital Aid Corporation on July 1, 1964, capital assistance in the amount of \$376,970,800 has been approved by the Minister of University Affairs. As at December 31, 1967, actual capital funds advanced against these approvals amounted to \$308,445,100 (including expenditures from the special appropriation for Health Sciences Projects). The total cost of the capital construction programs planned by the provincially assisted universities for the period from December 31, 1967, to June 30, 1972, is estimated by them to be approximately \$1,150,000,000.

Architectural Services Branch

The total of operating grants (excluding student aid and research awards) under the administration of the Department is estimated to be \$187,402,000 for the 1967-68 academic year. Details are set out below:

Provincially assisted universities:	
“Formula” operating grants	\$143,964,000
Other grants	20,360,000
Grants for principal and interest repayments of capital debentures	15,684,000
	180,008,000
Program of support for denominational universities and colleges	4,192,000
Other Institutions (Ontario College of Art, Art Gallery of Ontario, Royal Botanical Gardens and Royal Ontario Museum)	3,202,000
	\$187,402,000

The Architectural Services Branch was created within the Department of University Affairs so that the Government might have qualified judgment and professional advice with respect to its financial assistance for building projects at the fourteen provincially assisted universities.

Prior to June 30, 1964, financial assistance was awarded in the form of annual grants, in amounts determined by the Advisory Committee on University Affairs based upon submissions by the universities. However, the enrolment increase was of such a pace and magnitude, and the subsequent requests for financial assistance were so great, that more expert and thorough analysis of capital projects was required. Consequently, the Architectural Services Branch came into being.

At the same time, it became apparent that the cost of expansion was so great that it was no longer possible to finance such expenditures out of current revenues. The Ontario Universities Capital Aid Corporation was created therefore to enable the Government to award financial assistance for new facilities on the basis of debenture issues. Under the terms of reference of the Corporation, a university issues debentures in approved amounts which are purchased by The Ontario Universities Capital Aid Corporation. The yearly payments towards retirement of these debentures are covered by a grant provided by the Department of University Affairs. In this manner the cost of rapid expansion is spread over a 30 year period.

The Architectural Services Branch assesses each project and determines the total approved cost. The

Department decided that the Government's responsibility is to ensure that all resources are as fully and effectively used as possible, but not to become involved in design. The procedure for review by the Architectural Services Branch reflects this philosophy, for it concentrates the scrutiny of any proposed project on the program, which is a translation of an academic forecast into a meaningful set of physical requirements with various costs estimated.

The procedure follows well-defined stages. On deciding that it requires new facilities, a university submits its proposal for a new capital project to the Department. The proposal includes a program (the architect's brief). When the program and estimate receive *Approval in Principle*, the university then proceeds with preliminary drawings based on that program. These preliminary drawings receive a *Tentative Approval* if the drawings accurately reflect the program and its subsequent cost. Upon receipt of a *Tentative Approval* the university may proceed to final working drawings and specifications. When these have been completed and again are matched against the preliminary drawings and the program, the project may go to tender, the university having received *Preliminary Approval*. Upon receipt of the tender, the university applies for *Final Approval* for financial assistance.

From 1964 the policy of capital assistance has been to give support to the various categories of capital projects based on the following percentages of "approved cost":

Health Sciences Buildings and Equipment	100%
---	------

Academic and administrative buildings and equipment; site services and utilities	85%
Student union buildings, physical education buildings, dining facilities	50%
Residences	\$1,400 a bed (maximum)
Stadia, playing fields, ancillary operation facilities and the like	No support

In late 1967 the Province indicated that it was giving consideration to a new policy of support for the period ending in 1969. Under the proposed revised version the Province would provide 85 per cent of the approved cost of the first \$10 million investment in capital projects, and 95 per cent subsequently for approved projects in both Class A (academic buildings and essential services) and Class B (dining facilities, student union, and gymnasium). If adopted, the new approach would be retroactive to July 1, 1964.

The Architectural Services Branch, since March 1965, has processed 287 projects with a total approved cost of \$479 million. The attempt to find a scientific and logical relationship between an academic forecast of each institution and the set of physical requirements for its buildings is an on-going process that has resulted in the Architectural Services Branch establishing indices that can be applied to ensure reasonable assessments. Consequently, one can assume that those facilities that have been constructed on the campuses of the fourteen provincially assisted universities are indeed of the proper size and scope.

Health Sciences

In addition to the capital projects described earlier,

a special area of responsibility of the Architectural Services Branch has been the provision of facilities for the medical sciences. The Health Resources Fund, as established by both the Federal and Provincial Governments, exists for the up-dating and provision of facilities for the training of people in the medical sciences and related fields. The Architectural Services Branch works with the Ontario Hospital Services Commission and the Department of Health to evaluate and process applications for such facilities on five campuses in Ontario: McMaster University, University of Ottawa, Queen's University, the University of Toronto and The University of Western Ontario.

At McMaster University, the new health science centre will include the schools of medicine, physiotherapy, nursing and a 410 bed teaching hospital. The University of Ottawa has just completed a feasibility study of its expansion of the school of medicine to a health sciences centre. It too will have its own teaching hospital and a new medical sciences building. The new medical sciences building at Queen's University in Kingston is being planned and coordinated with the redevelopment program of the Kingston General Hospital. The construction of the medical sciences building at the University of Toronto is well underway; it is expected to be completed for occupancy by the fall of 1969. At The University of Western Ontario, a new medical sciences building, a new dental science building and a teaching hospital have been, or shortly will be, constructed.



Information Branch

Established in late 1967 the Information Branch has three principal functions: to interpret to the members of the university community and to the general public the policies of the Department of University Affairs; to provide information on the Department's activities and programs; and to serve the public directly by providing information about higher education in Ontario.

These functions are carried out through personal meetings, press releases, letters and publications.

The information officers maintain close liaison with members of the university community and the communications media to assure a steady exchange of ideas about developments in higher education in Ontario and to communicate effectively the Department's objectives in this area. Visits to university campuses, participation in conferences, and informal meetings with individuals assist this office in conducting its public relations activities.

Press releases issued by the Branch serve two purposes: the primary one of reporting to the media matters of newsworthy development and the secondary one of concurrently informing other individuals in post-secondary institutions, industry and organizations of the Department's activities. The Information Branch also serves the Committee on University Affairs in its relationships with the communications media.

The Branch receives and replies to innumerable inquiries from Ontario, and from other parts of Canada and the world, regarding such subjects as universities in Ontario and courses offered, costs of post-secondary education, sources of financial aid,

enrolment figures and provincial support to higher education.

The Branch has overall responsibility for the production and distribution of Departmental publications, including HORIZONS, a guide to educational opportunities in Ontario beyond the secondary school level; brochures on fellowships and student awards, and the annual report.

Horizons

The first edition of HORIZONS was published and distributed in March 1965. It was the first attempt ever to consolidate in a single volume information about enrolment, programs, fees and general admission requirements for all of the post-secondary institutions of the Province. In addition, general information on the importance of higher education, choosing programs correctly, student awards and the merits of continuous educational improvement was included.

Copies of Horizons, which is now an annual publication, are distributed to every Grade 12 and Grade 13 student and to secondary school staff members in the Province of Ontario. In addition, in response to a very large demand, thousands of copies are sent to individual citizens and organizations, both in Ontario and in other jurisdictions.

University Statutes

Each of the recognized universities of Ontario operates on a basis of a charter issued in the form of an Act passed by the Ontario Legislature. The one major exception to this rule is Queen's University at Kingston which continues to be governed by the

Library

Royal Charter granted to it in 1841, along with subsequent amendments passed by either the Parliament of Canada or the Legislature of Ontario.

While several of the universities had taken steps to publish their Acts of Incorporation the common means of reference was to obtain the Statutes of Ontario for the year in which the University Act has been passed. If, of course, subsequent amending legislation had also been approved, it was necessary for those who were interested to obtain copies of each set of Amendments, as well as the original document.

In 1965, therefore, in order to be of assistance to the many persons inside and outside the universities who were showing an increasing interest in university legislation, the Department of University Affairs prepared a consolidation of the Statutes governing the provincially assisted universities of Ontario as of 1965. The document, which incorporated all amending legislation into each Act, was prepared in a hard-bound edition and is available upon request.

Although publications of all types had been coming into the Department since its establishment, no formal Library existed until January 1967. At that time, a head librarian was appointed to organize the backlog of books, pamphlets, government publications, reports, periodicals and news clippings, and to build the collection as a resource of reference.

During the year the Library has undergone dramatic change. The initial tasks of organization — shelving, cataloguing and classification, stock-taking — have been completed. The card catalogue will eventually be a cross reference guide, not only to the Library collection, but also to the various collections throughout the Department.

Prior to 1967 approximately 500 books had been purchased; 590 have since been added making a total of 1,090. In addition there are, at the present time about 1,700 publications from government offices, educational associations and institutes. The Library houses a fairly comprehensive collection of Ontario Government publications including the Legislative Debates and Bills from 1965 and the Statutes (with revisions) from 1939. Maintained also are recent and current issues of academic calendars and other publications from all Ontario universities. The Library also has an extensive collection of other university catalogues from institutions in Canada and the United States.

Although books and current statistical reference materials are essential, periodicals and serial literature in several fields are extremely important to the personnel in the Department. The Library subscribes to over 175 periodicals, 75 of which are new sub-

Research Branch

scriptions this year.

Vertical files have been set up and there are, to this date, 200 subject headings for the pamphlets, tracts and occasional papers. The press clipping files have 220 subject headings and, in some instances, refer back to 1961. New items about the universities in Ontario are clipped daily from 14 newspapers of university centres in Ontario, and are circulated to each branch of the Department.

Small as it is, the Library is, nevertheless, gradually becoming a useful reference area but, partly because it is new and mainly current, it needs the support of older and established collections. Isolated libraries can no longer hope to handle the avalanche of information available. Over the last few months, consequently, the librarian has established inter-library loan connections with academic, educational and government libraries within the Toronto metropolitan area as well as with other resource centres in Canada and the United States.

The Research Branch is responsible for studying those trends and developments in higher education that may have implications for the universities and colleges in this Province. These studies include, for example, population growth in particular areas, need for professional personnel to meet the requirements of our expanding economy and increasing population, proportion of students proceeding to higher education, and the accommodation to be provided.

Another important activity of the Branch is the forecasting of enrolment both on a provincial and regional basis. These forecasts are made in cooperation with the provincially assisted colleges and universities and comparisons are made with similar data available from other sources. As a result of these forecasts and studies, it is possible to anticipate with some measure of certainty the future expansion of institutions and programs in Ontario.

Trends in higher education in Ontario are closely related to developments in other jurisdictions and in particular to the other provinces of Canada and to certain states of the United States. As a result, knowledge of trends in these jurisdictions is of considerable value, and every means of obtaining pertinent information is employed. In addition to utilizing published materials, the research officer meets with officials of universities and organizations engaged in relevant activities in other provinces and countries.

The work of the Research Branch is closely coordinated with the activities of other branches of the Department to ensure that enrolment forecasting is translated into appropriate planning and action.

Student Awards

Cooperation with other departments of government is also necessary, particularly when future needs are to be assessed by region or the requirements in particular professional fields are being studied.

In 1965, during its first months of operation, this Branch, then known as the Student Aid Branch, administered the various assistance programs provided at that time through the Department. These were the Ontario Graduate Fellowship Program, the Queen Elizabeth II Scholarships and the Canada Student Loans Plan. It was also responsible for the allocation of funds from the Scholarship, Bursary and Loan Assistance Fund. During this period the Branch conducted studies in the area of student financial aid to determine the best means of ensuring that students in need received the assistance they required to continue their education at the post-secondary level.

The results of these studies and a relevant report prepared by the presidents of Ontario universities were considered by the Committee on University Affairs, who recommended to the Minister a new approach to student aid. The recommendations regarding a program for undergraduate university students were considered by the Minister to be equally valid for all post-secondary school students. It was decided, consequently, that one branch of government should be designated as the central provincial agency to coordinate all activities in the field of student aid and to administer the funds provided for this purpose. It was further decided to implement a program of provincial awards to supplement the loans available under the federally sponsored Canada Student Loans Plan, so that the amount of indebtedness incurred by individual students would be reduced. The Department of University Affairs was designated as the agency to administer all awards to students attending approved post-secon-

dary institutions and the Student Awards Branch assumed its present title.

The first Ontario Student Awards Program was approved in November 1965, and implemented for the 1966-67 academic year. It combined provincial grant funds with loan funds available under the Canada Student Loans Plan. The new program established an important principle in that a student admitted to a full-time program at an eligible post-secondary institution could apply for an award solely on the basis of need, regardless of his level of academic achievement.

The Ontario Student Awards Program has assisted many academically qualified students to continue their education beyond the secondary school level who otherwise would have found it impossible to do so for lack of financial resources, or who might have been forced to postpone their studies to a later date at the risk of never achieving their educational goals.

In the first year the grant portion was \$5,282,707 and the Canada Student Loan portion was \$16,509,301 with 32,306 students receiving assistance. For the 1967-68 academic year the program was made more generous by reducing the maximum amount of the loan portion in any year to \$600 for an individual student from the previous \$1,000 maximum. By the end of 1967 assistance had been awarded to over 38,000 students at an estimated total cost of \$42 million — approximately \$22 million in loans and \$20 million in grants. Several factors were responsible for the large increase in numbers assisted: the increased enrolment in the Ontario universities and colleges; the opening of the new colleges of applied

arts and technology, and the changes in the eligibility requirements.

Ontario Graduate Fellowship Program

While the Ontario Student Awards Program assists any eligible university student at both the undergraduate and graduate level, other postgraduate programs designed to meet specific needs are administered by the Department. The largest of these is the Ontario Graduate Fellowship Program which was inaugurated in 1963. Its primary objective is to alleviate the acute shortage of university teachers by encouraging highly qualified students to pursue studies to the master's or doctoral level with a view to a career in university teaching. Although awards have been given to a number of students in other disciplines, emphasis has been placed on assisting eligible students in the humanities and social sciences because these areas seem to receive less support from other sources than do other disciplines.

This program has expanded from its inception in 1963-64, when 854 fellowships were awarded, to the awarding in 1967-68 of 2,166 fellowships. These awards, along with the additional funds made available for the development of graduate facilities, have made possible a faster rate of growth in enrolment in our graduate schools than in the undergraduate area. Since all recipients of the awards have expressed the intention to give serious consideration to becoming university teachers, the program is making a substantial contribution to the staffing of institutions of higher learning in Ontario.

Under the program a student may receive in total up to \$2,500 at the Master of Arts degree level; \$4,500 at the Master of Philosophy level and \$6,000 at the Doctor of Philosophy level. In addition, students are permitted to accept in any twelve month period other awards up to a stated maximum depending on their program of study.

Province of Ontario Library Fellowships

In 1966 a program was established to assist post-graduate students seeking a Master of Library Science degree. Its purpose was to encourage highly qualified graduates in Library Science to enter the growing field of library administration or to become teachers in library schools in the Province. Awards under this program have had the same value as those under the Ontario Graduate Fellowship Program and in 1968 the library fellowships will become part of the broader program of the Ontario Graduate Fellowship Program.

Queen Elizabeth II Ontario Scholarships

These awards were established in 1959 to commemorate the visit of Her Majesty the Queen to Ontario that year. Each award has a value of \$4,000 and in 1967 there were 6 winners of these highly-prized scholarships. They are held by candidates who have outstanding academic records, who have completed at least two years of graduate work beyond the Ontario Honours B.A., or its equivalent, and who are nearing completion of the Doctor of Philosophy degree.

College of Education Fellowships

A grant of \$500 to assist students pursuing a program of full-time studies at a college of education in Ontario is given to encourage more university graduates to pursue a career in teaching at the secondary school level. These students are seeking Type "A", "B" or specialist's certificates at one of the Ontario colleges of education.

Sir John A. Macdonald Fellowship in Canadian History

One of the most prized of the provincial awards is the Sir John A. Macdonald Fellowship in Canadian History which was established January 11, 1965 to commemorate the sesquicentennial of the birth of Canada's first Prime Minister. This fellowship is awarded to an outstanding graduate of an Ontario university who holds an honours B.A. degree in history and is proceeding to the M.A. or Ph.D. in Canadian History. The Fellow is selected by a committee of distinguished university scholars appointed by the Minister. An award is not made if a suitably outstanding candidate does not apply. The value is \$3,000 in each of two years.

Ontario Scholarships

In addition to the programs already described, Ontario Scholarships for outstanding academic achievement have been available for a number of years to secondary school graduates. Since these awards are granted on the basis of academic achievement alone, it was decided that, beginning in 1968, their value

Accounts and Administrative Services Branch

would be changed from \$400 to \$150. The monetary award may be supplemented by other scholarships or awards. In 1967, 2,340 students were designated Ontario Scholars.

The Ontario Secondary School Bursary

A program of assistance administered by the Student Awards Branch for final year students in the four-year vocational or five-year academic course is the Province of Ontario Secondary School Bursary. This bursary of \$100 is awarded to encourage students who lack financial resources to complete their secondary school education. The student must be recommended by the secondary school principal and have an average of 66% or better.

Other Activities

The Student Awards Branch continues to conduct research within the area of student financial assistance with a view to ensuring that the provincially sponsored program is appropriate and effective. A close liaison is maintained with university officials, with other jurisdictions at the provincial and federal levels of government in Canada and with foreign nations who have programs of student financial aid. An official of the Department also serves on the Ontario Committee on Student Awards, an advisory committee to the Minister.

The Accounts and Administrative Services Branch is responsible for the processing and recording of all Departmental expenditures and revenue and for the preparation of the Department's Estimates in cooperation with other Branches.

All personnel transactions, including recruitment and position classification are carried out by this Branch in cooperation with the Department of Civil Service.

The Branch also serves as the Department's purchasing agent and provides those office services basic to an efficient operation.

Special Departmental Projects and Programs

The Ontario New Universities Library Project

From July 1, 1963, until June 30, 1967, the Province of Ontario provided financial assistance to five new universities and colleges in the Province of Ontario (Brock, Erindale, Guelph, Scarborough and Trent) in order to provide initial libraries of at least 35,000 volumes to each institution. A total of \$2,437,000 was provided for this purpose. From this total, \$1,800,000 was used for the purchase of books, while the remaining \$637,000 was granted to the University of Toronto, which administered the program and carried out the responsibilities of selecting, purchasing, indexing, cataloguing and delivering the books, ready for use, to each university and college.

During the four years of the program each of the five institutions was given an additional grant of \$30,000 a year, or a total of \$600,000, to allow for the individual purchase of serials, out-of-print materials, and other publications to supplement those provided through the program in order that each library might be developed according to the unique characteristics and interests of the university. Upon completion of the program in June, 1967, Dr. R. H. Blackburn, Chief Librarian, University of Toronto and head of the project, provided the following report:

"When this Project began in October, 1963, its objective was to establish basic collections in the libraries of five new institutions by September, 1967. It is a pleasure to report that the work is virtually complete, four months ahead of schedule, and that in many ways the success of the Project has exceeded all expectations. Each library ex-

pected to receive about 17,500 titles in 35,000 volumes; in fact, each has received 34,600 titles in 44,500 volumes. The cost has been slightly lower than expected: out of the total book fund of \$1,300,000, a refund of \$8,000 is being made to each of the five participants this month through the Department of University Affairs, plus \$2,000 from a balance in the grant for administration of the book money. There will be small additional refunds to make later, probably this August, when all the accounts have been settled.

<i>Realized</i>		<i>Planned</i>
34,600	Number of titles	17,500
	Number of volumes per	
44,500	library	35,000
	Number of volumes	
222,500	altogether	175,000
May, '67	Completion date	September, '67
less than	Total book budget	1,300,000
1,260,000		

"The final cumulation of the Project's catalogue, compiled and printed by computer, is being pro-

duced and should be distributed in June, 1967. It will be a set of nine or ten quarto volumes. With the permission of the Honourable William G. Davis, an over-run of 150 sets is being produced and is being offered to selected libraries throughout the world. A similar form of catalogue will be continued as the only catalogues of the Scarborough and Erindale libraries.

The limitations of this Project were foreseen and accepted by those who planned it. The building of five identical collections became progressively less useful as the institutions began to accept students and to develop their distinctive interests. The need for each library to buy and catalogue its own serials and out-of-print books, and finally to take over its own purchasing entirely, required the integration of each ONULP collection with a local collection. However, these limitations should not obscure the fact that the Project has established, within a very short time and with a minimum of staff, sound basic collections upon which the participating institutions may now go on to develop libraries to suit their diverging needs."

Ontario Extended Graduate Program

In 1962-63, in a concerted effort to increase the scope of graduate work in the provincially assisted universities of Ontario, the Province initiated two distinct programs. The first was the Ontario Graduate Fellowship Program which is still in operation and for which descriptive and statistical material is provided elsewhere in this report. Realizing that the fellowship program would attract increasing numbers

of students, the second program was established to provide additional financial assistance to the universities concerned to enable them to engage additional senior staff, to expand their graduate libraries and to purchase the necessary equipment to conduct graduate study and research.

The program ran for three years, with total support of \$6,525,000 being extended to eight universities during that period of time. At the completion of the 1964-65 academic year it was agreed, both by the Committee on University Affairs and the universities, that the purposes for which extended graduate program grants had been started had been served, and that in the years following it would be more satisfactory to incorporate assistance for graduate study expansion within the general grant provisions.

This method has been used and, to a very great extent, is reflected in the increasing scale of university support that has been provided.

Ontario Grants-in-Aid of Research

These grants, administered for several years by the Ontario Research Foundation, were transferred to the Department of University Affairs commencing with the 1966-67 fiscal year. During the past year the Committee on University Affairs authorized the establishment of a Study Committee, composed of prominent scientists, to examine the program of Grants-in-Aid of Research and to make recommendations accordingly. The Study Committee recommendations were accepted and the results of the studies are reflected in the current program.

The Department, in administering the grants for

1967-68, has obtained the advice and recommendations of the General Awards Committee, comprised of the following persons:

Dr. W. M. Campbell (Chairman), Director of Research, Ontario Research Foundation.

Dr. A. D. Allen, Dean of Arts and Science, University of Toronto.

Dr. G. D. Garland, Professor of Geo-Physics and member of the Institute of Earth Sciences, University of Toronto.

Dr. H. H. J. Nesbitt, Dean of the Faculty of Science, Carleton University.

Dr. J. G. Parr, Dean of Applied Science, University of Windsor.

Dr. J. M. Robson, Chairman of the Department of Physics, University of Ottawa.

Dr. J. W. Sisam, Dean of Forestry, University of Toronto.

Dr. A. N. Bourns, Committee on University Affairs.

Mr. A. P. Gordon (Secretary)
Department of University Affairs.

Areas of Study

Grants are allocated in five major categories: Mathematics and Physical Sciences; Biological Sciences, Forestry and Wildlife; Earth and Environmental Sciences, Energy Resources; Materials and Industrial Processes; Transportation and Communication.

Distribution of Funds

In accordance with the recommendations of the General Awards Committee the available funds are allocated to give first consideration to junior staff

members who are just establishing research programs and who could not rely on support from other sources. The remainder is used to support applied research proposals from senior staff members, if the proposed area of study seems to be of direct interest to the Province of Ontario.

Awarding of Grants

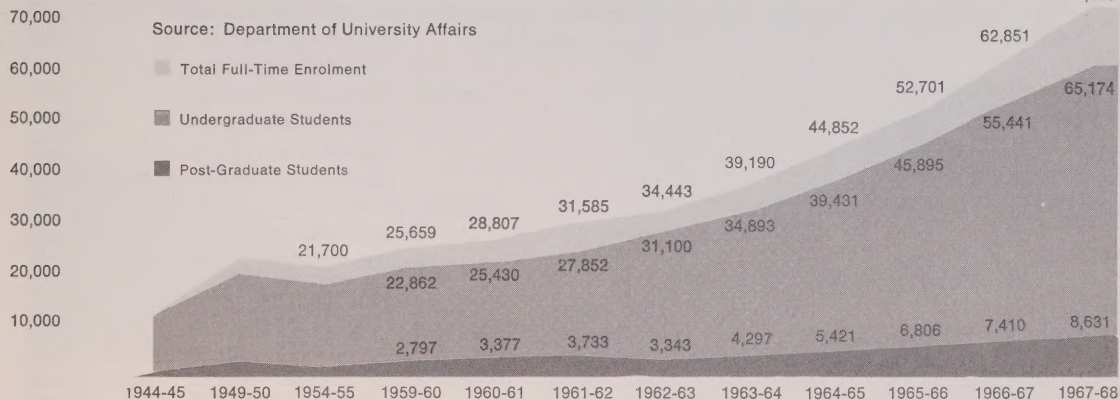
Screening Committees, chaired in each case by a member of the General Awards Committee, composed of university faculty members and experts employed in other capacities (e.g. O.R.F., N.R.C., Government agencies, private research organizations), review applications and make appropriate recommendations for awards through the General Awards Committee, to the Department.

Number of Awards

In total, 305 awards covering a wide variety of individual research projects were made for 1967-68 compared to 167 for 1966-67, for a total value of \$600,000.

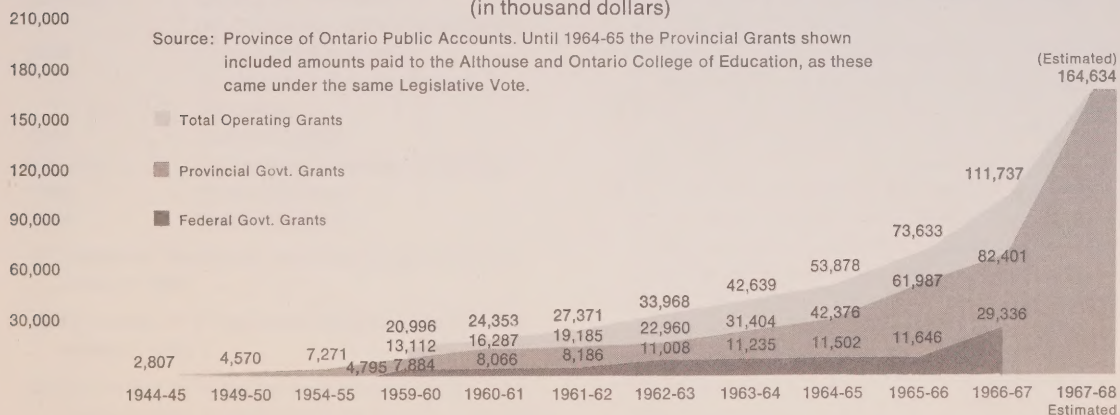
Full-time enrolment at provincially assisted universities

Source: Department of University Affairs



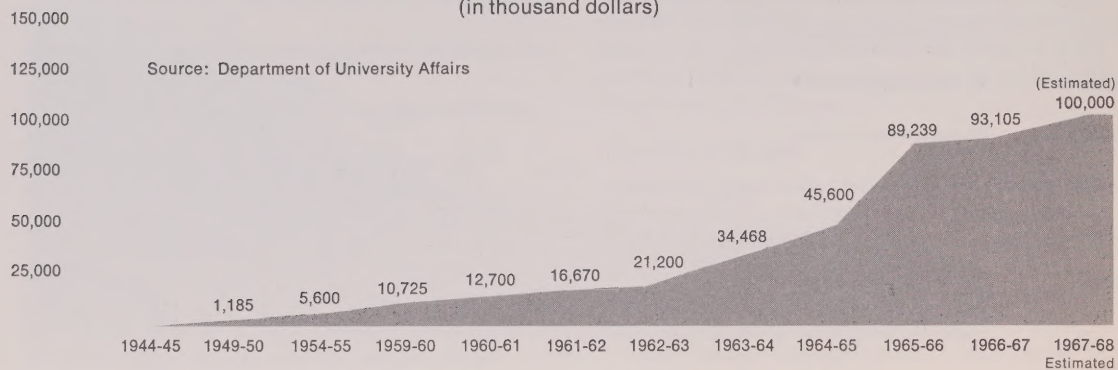
Operating grants to provincially assisted universities 1944-45 to 1967-68 (estimated) (in thousand dollars)

Source: Province of Ontario Public Accounts. Until 1964-65 the Provincial Grants shown included amounts paid to the Althouse and Ontario College of Education, as these came under the same Legislative Vote.



Capital assistance to provincially assisted universities 1944-45 to 1967-68 (forecast)
(in thousand dollars)

Source: Department of University Affairs



The Provincially Assisted Universities and Colleges

Founding Dates

- | | |
|----------|--|
| 1827 | University of Toronto
(as King's College) |
| 1841 | Queen's University at Kingston |
| 1849 | University of Ottawa
(as Bytown College) |
| 1857 (a) | McMaster University
(as Canadian Literary Institute) |
| 1857 (b) | University of Windsor
(as Assumption College) |
| 1862 (c) | University of Guelph
(as Ontario Veterinary College) |
| 1872 | Osgoode Hall Law School |
| 1878 | The University of Western Ontario
(as Western University) |
| 1942 | Carleton University
(as Carleton College) |
| 1946 (d) | Lakehead University
(as Lakehead Technical Institute) |
| 1957 | University of Waterloo
(as Waterloo College Associate
Faculties) |
| 1959 | York University |
| 1960 (e) | Laurentian University of Sudbury |
| 1963 | Trent University |
| 1964 | Brock University |
- (a) McMaster University was chartered under that name in 1887.
- (b) University of Windsor was chartered under that name in 1963.
- (c) University of Guelph was chartered under that name in 1964. In addition to the Ontario Veterinary

College, its founding colleges are the Ontario Agricultural College established in 1874 and Macdonald Institute, in 1903.

- (d) Lakehead College of Arts, Science and Technology was given degree granting rights in 1962 and named Lakehead University in 1965.
- (e) University of Sudbury, a federated college within Laurentian University, was founded as Sacred Heart College in 1913.

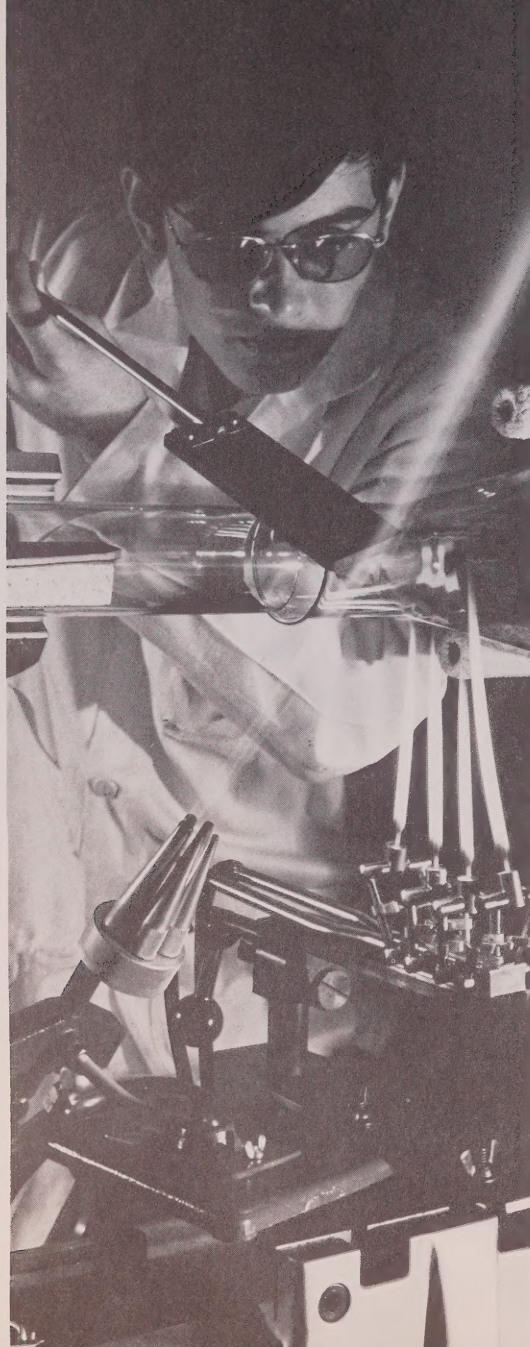
Explanatory Notes on University Enrolment and Financial Data

- (a) Enrolment Data: Reported by the individual universities as at 17th October each year until 1965-66 and as at 1st December subsequently. Except for the University of Ottawa, the figures include enrolment (other than in theology) for institutions federated or affiliated with the Provincially assisted universities.
- (b) Provincial Grants: Figures represent amounts paid in Government fiscal years ending 31st March.
- (c) Capital Grants: Subsequent to 1963-64 amounts represent funds made available through The Ontario Universities Capital Aid Corporation.
- (d) Operating Revenue: Data reported excludes university revenues associated with ancillary enterprises, assisted/sponsored research, student aid, debt servicing, and fee income other than academic fees. Academic fees do not include fees for non-degree courses. Revenues reported relate to the university fiscal year ending 30th June.
- (e) Major Capital Projects: Amounts represent approved assistance through The Ontario Univer-

sities Capital Aid Corporation on capital projects as at 31st December, 1967. Since that date a revised policy of capital assistance has been announced. This policy is retroactive to the inception of the Corporation on 1st July, 1964. The main result of the new policy has been to increase, in most cases, the level of support on capital projects from 85% to 95% of approved project costs.



Brock University



Brock University

St. Catharines, Ontario

Chancellor: Richard Lancaster Hearn

President: James Alexander Gibson

Chairman, Board of Governors: E. R. Davey

History

The work begun by the Niagara Peninsula Joint Committee on Higher Education in 1957 led to the incorporation of Brock University under letters patent in 1962, and to a charter from the Ontario Legislature in 1964.

Brock University commenced operations in the same year at Glenridge Campus, a converted structure which now contains an auditorium, a cafeteria, and up-to-date laboratories for Biological Sciences, Chemistry, Physics, Geography and Geology for teaching as well as for research.

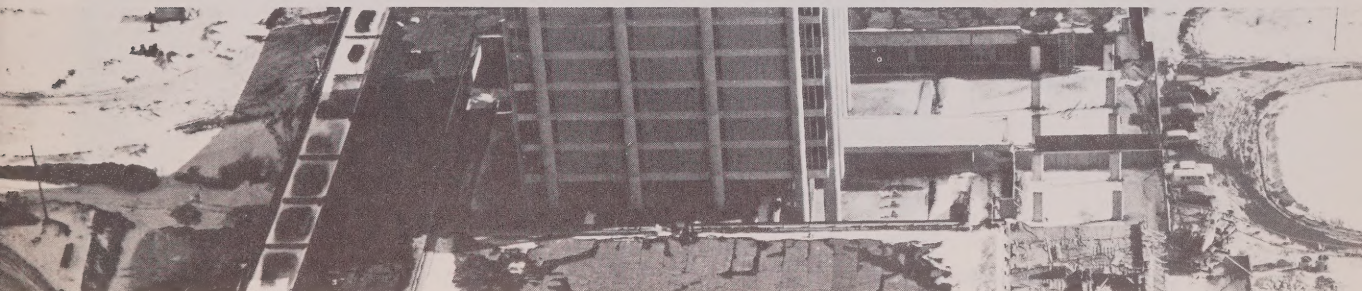
Standing high on the edge of the Niagara Escarpment in the 525 acre DeCew Campus, the 14 storey Brock Tower looks out over the city of St. Catharines. Across Lake Ontario you can see the skyline of Toronto, 32 miles away. The Brock Tower contains the library (approximately 100,000 volumes and 1,400 periodicals), lecture and seminar rooms, cafeterias, common rooms and offices. The Thistle Project, underway around the base of the Tower, will provide a theatre, lecture halls, seminar rooms and other facilities for use in the fall of 1968. Some residence accommodation is planned for the fall of 1968. Permanent residences should be ready in 1969.

Faculties and Schools

Faculty of Arts and Science

Full-Time Enrolment

Year	Preliminary Year	Diploma	Undergraduate	Graduate	Total Post-Grade 13	Total Enrolment
1964-65	—	—	124	—	124	124
1965-66	—	—	361	—	361	361
1966-67	—	—	530	—	530	530
1967-68	—	—	679	2	681	681



Provincial Grants

Year	Provincial Operating Grants(1)	Combined Provincial & Federal Operating Grants	Capital Grants
	\$	\$	\$
1963-64	130,000	130,000	293,000
1964-65	355,000	390,154	300,000
1965-66	612,500	699,285	1,595,000
1966-67	1,497,774	1,696,000	4,425,000
1967-68	2,308,780		2,950,000

(1) Includes New Universities Library Project grant of \$30,000 in 1963-64 and \$100,000 each in 1964-65, 1965-66 and 1966-67 and also scholarship allocations to the University of \$5,000 in 1964-65, \$17,500 in 1965-66 and \$28,000 in 1966-67.

Operating Revenue

	Actual	Actual	Estimate	Percentage of Total Income		
	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
	\$000's	\$000's	\$000's			
Student Fees	199	326	410	21.0	15.8	14.7
Gifts for Operating Purposes	7	10	—	.7	.4	—
Endowment Income	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Income	60	64	69	6.3	3.1	2.5
Sub-Total	266	400	479	28.0	19.3	17.2
Federal Grant	87	198	—	9.2	9.6	—
Provincial Grant	595	1,470	2,309	62.8	71.1	82.8
Both Gov't Grants	682	1,668	2,309	72.0	80.7	82.8
Total Income	948	2,068	2,788	100.0	100.0	100.0

Major Capital Projects

	Amount of Provincial Assistance
Library '65	\$ 4,558,000
Central Utilities Building '65	879,700
Theatre Lecture Hall Complex '66	4,476,800
	\$ 9,914,500
Other	2,287,100
TOTAL	\$ 12,201,600



Carleton University

Carleton University

Colonel By Drive

Ottawa 1, Ontario

Chancellor: Chalmers Jack Mackenzie

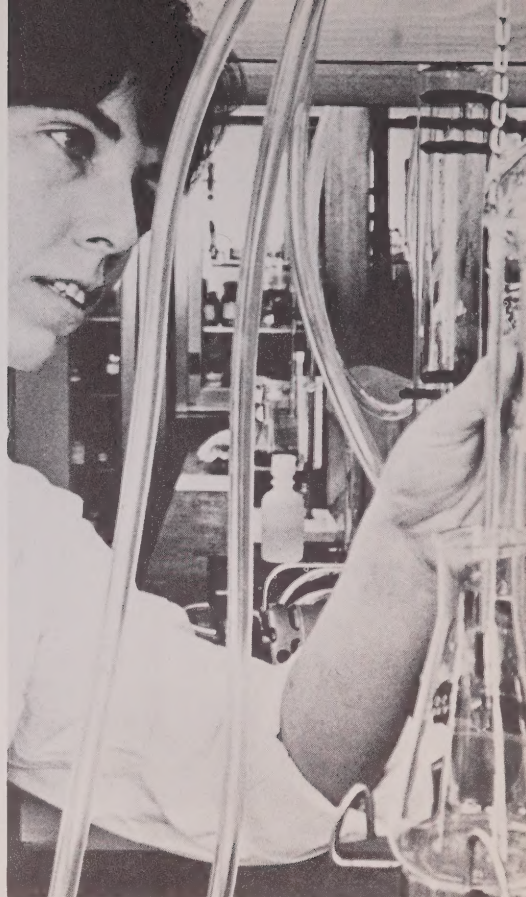
President and Vice-Chancellor: Davidson Dunton

Chairman, Board of Governors: D. A. Golden

History

Established as Carleton College in the summer of 1942 by the Ottawa Association for the Advancement of Learning, Carleton received university powers in 1952. In 1957, Carleton College changed its name to Carleton University. It is non-sectarian and coeducational. Located on a 130 acre campus opened in 1959, the University is in the midst of an extensive building program. Completed buildings are: arts, science, chemistry, physics, engineering, library, theatre and classroom building, cafeteria, four residences, an athletic field house and gymnasium. Buildings under construction: administration building, residence with adjoining food facilities, controlled environmental building for biology, university centre.

St. Patrick's College in Ottawa became a division of the Faculty of Arts of Carleton University on July 1, 1967. At the same time the St. Patrick's School of Social Work became the Carleton University School of Social Work.



Faculties and Schools

Faculty of Arts

Faculty of Science

Faculty of Engineering

Faculty of Graduate Studies

School of Architecture

School of Public Administration

School of Commerce

School of Journalism

Institute of Canadian Studies

School of Social Work

School of International Affairs

Full-Time Enrolment

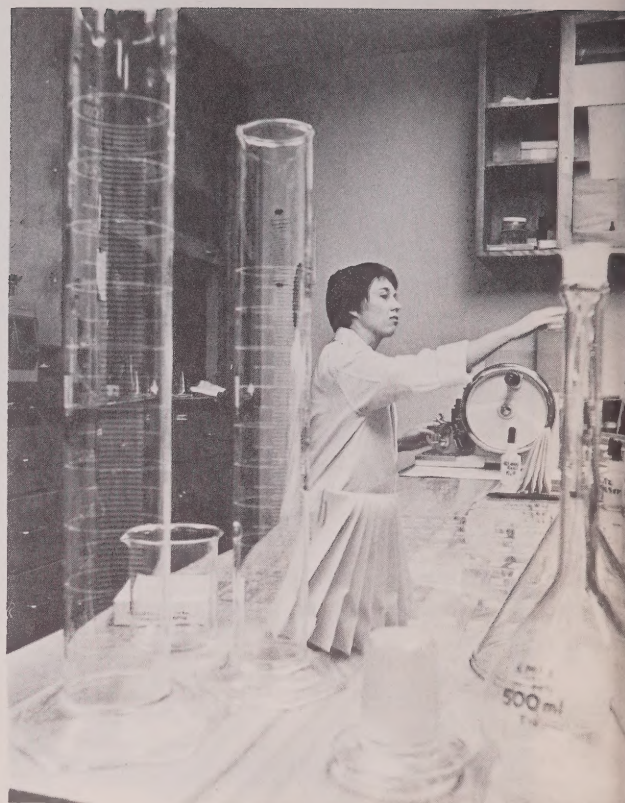
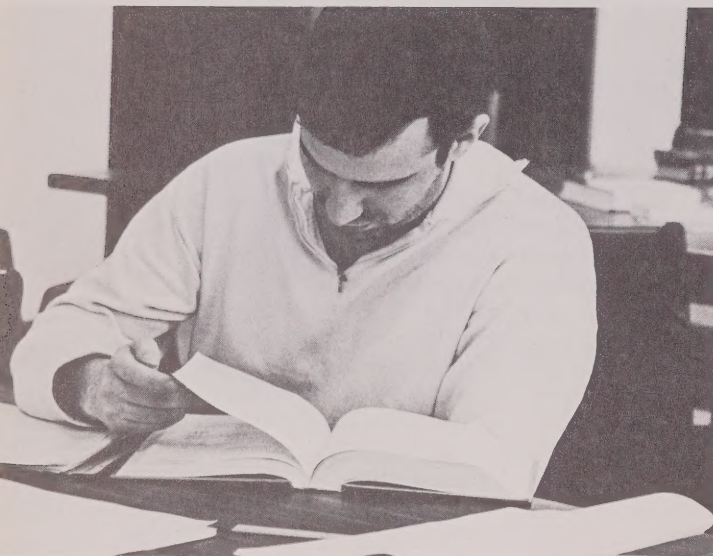
Year	Preliminary Year	Diploma	Undergraduate	Graduate	Total Post-Grade 13	Total Enrolment
1959-60	108	—	736	14	750	858
1960-61	143	—	965	50	1,015	1,158
1961-62	190	—	1,361	31	1,392	1,582
1962-63	213	—	1,664	87	1,751	1,964
1963-64	205	—	1,925	148	2,073	2,278
1964-65	249	—	2,263	217	2,480	2,729
1965-66	244	—	2,556	268	2,824	3,068
1966-67	214	—	3,229	281	3,510	3,724
1967-68	294	1	4,464	408	4,872	5,167

Provincial Grants

Year	Provincial Operating Grants(1) \$	Combined Provincial & Federal Operating Grants \$	Capital Grants \$
1957-58	225,000	365,135	1,000,000
1958-59	325,000	554,734	1,000,000
1959-60	400,000	656,182	1,000,000
1960-61	485,000	802,605	800,000
1961-62	600,000	999,025	1,000,000
1962-63	915,000	1,543,702	2,000,000
1963-64	1,350,000	2,004,739	3,000,000
1964-65	1,852,000	2,537,379	4,450,000
1965-66	2,775,000	3,456,043	5,450,000
1966-67	3,639,983	5,202,500	7,400,000
1967-68	8,213,231		8,090,000

(1) Includes Extended Graduate Program Grants of \$150,000 in 1963-64, \$175,000 in 1964-65 and \$175,000 in 1965-66 and also scholarship allocations to the University of \$77,000 in 1964-65, \$100,000 in 1965-66 and \$83,500 in 1966-67.





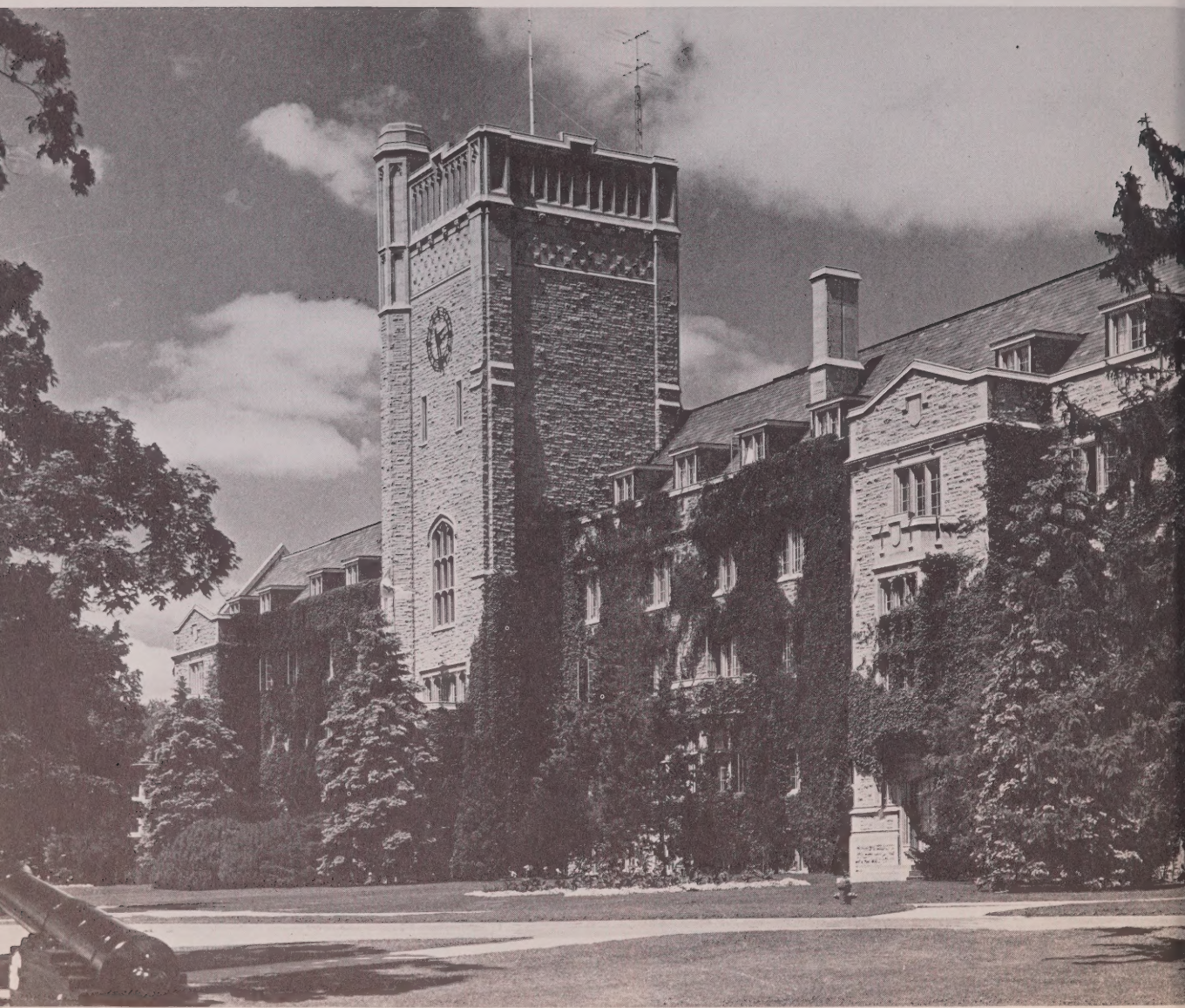
Operating Revenue

	Actual	Actual	Estimate	Percentage of Total Income		
	1965-66 \$000's	1966-67 \$000's	1967-68 \$000's	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Student Fees	1,975	2,440	3,229	36.2	31.7	27.9
Gifts for Operating Purposes	49	3	6	.9	.1	.1
Endowment Income	37	—	—	.7	—	—
Other Income	35	124	109	.6	1.6	.9
Sub-Total	2,096	2,567	3,344	38.4	33.4	28.9
Federal Grant	681	1,563	—	12.5	20.3	—
Provincial Grant	2,675	3,556	8,213	49.1	46.3	71.1
Both Gov't Grants	3,356	5,119	8,213	61.6	66.6	71.1
Total Income	5,452	7,686	11,557	100.0	100.0	100.0



Major Capital Projects

	Amount of Provincial Assistance
Chemistry Building (Steacie) '65	\$ 3,235,500
Maintenance Building '65	553,500
Physics Building '65	2,551,900
Residences '65	504,000
Southam Building Addition '65	477,300
Social Science Building (Arts 2) '65	7,070,800
University Food Services Centre '65	1,749,900
Central Heating Plant '65	294,400
Controlled Environment Facilities — Biology '66	1,695,100
C. J. Mackenzie Building for Engineering — Phases I, II & III '67	3,612,100
Administration Building '67	2,750,700
Men's Residence Tower '67	890,400
	\$25,385,600
Other	5,366,100
TOTAL	\$30,751,700



University of Guelph

Guelph, Ontario

Chancellor: Col. The Honourable G. A. Drew

Chairman, Board of Governors: T. A. McEwan

President: W. C. Winegard

History

The University of Guelph was created in 1964. While the newest university in the Province, its history goes back almost 100 years. The founding colleges are the Ontario Agricultural College that initiated the Guelph campus in 1874, the Ontario Veterinary College established in 1862 in Toronto and moved to Guelph in 1922 and Macdonald Institute established in 1903. To these was added Wellington College of Arts and Science, which opened its doors to students in September, 1965. These four non-denominational and coeducational colleges make up the University.

The campus comprises a single block of land of some 880 acres. At the time the University was formed in 1964, there were 25 major buildings on the campus. Since then, eight new major buildings valued at over \$60 million have been constructed and another \$60 million of construction is planned for the next few years. Part of the main campus is still used for outdoor agricultural and veterinary medicine research but this is now being concentrated on a thousand-acre farm at Elora, some 15 miles away, and at a 600-acre farm at Arkell some five miles away.

The University of Guelph operates on a three semester year-round basis. There are three entry points (September, January, and April) for students to start their programs and for many degree programs the students may accelerate by taking three

semesters (one and a half-years at a traditional university) a year. Students in many programs may take one, two or three semesters a year at their own discretion.

Faculties and Schools

Ontario Agricultural College

Wellington College of Arts and Science

Macdonald Institute of Household Science

Ontario Veterinary College

Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research

School of Agricultural Engineering

School of Landscape Architecture

School of Physical Education

Full-Time Enrolment⁽¹⁾

Year	Preliminary Year	Diploma	Undergraduate	Graduate	Total Post-Grade 13	Total Enrolment
1959-60	—	201	1,007	96	1,103	1,304
1960-61	—	204	1,145	103	1,248	1,452
1961-62	—	225	1,230	109	1,339	1,564
1962-63	—	246	1,275	121	1,396	1,642
1963-64	—	228	1,403	131	1,534	1,762
1964-65	—	275	1,498	154	1,652	1,927
1965-66	—	315	1,893	206	2,099	2,414
1966-67	—	409	2,639	250	2,889	3,298
1967-68	—	342	3,655	360	4,015	4,357

(1) Until 1964-65 enrolment figures relate only to the former Ontario College of Agriculture and the Ontario College of Veterinary Science.

Provincial Grants

Year	Provincial Operating Grants ⁽¹⁾ \$	Combined Provincial & Federal Operating Grants ⁽²⁾ \$	Capital Grants \$
1963-64	80,000		
1964-65	600,000	1,055,605	250,000
1965-66	2,375,000	2,875,608	1,600,000
1966-67	5,697,931	6,948,000	6,825,000
1967-68	9,921,038		17,700,000

(1) Includes New Universities Library Project Grant of \$80,000 in 1963-64 and \$100,000 each in 1964-65, 1965-66 and 1966-67 and also scholarship allocations to the University of \$25,000 in 1965-66 and \$75,000 in 1966-67.

(2) Excludes Special Grants for Public Works contracts of \$906,539 in 1965-66 and \$721,607 in 1966-67.





Operating Revenue

	Actual 1965-66	Actual 1966-67	Estimate 1967-68	Percentage of Total Income		
	\$000's	\$000's	\$000's	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Student Fees	1,123	1,511	2,031	25.6	16.9	16.7
Gifts for Operating Purposes	133	105	20	3.0	1.2	.2
Endowment Income	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Income	285	439	194	6.5	4.9	1.6
Sub-Total	1,541	2,055	2,245	35.1	23.0	18.5
Federal Grant	501	1,250	—	11.4	14.0	—
Provincial Grant	2,350	5,623	9,921	53.5	63.0	81.5
Both Gov't Grants	2,851	6,873	9,921	64.9	77.0	81.5
Total Income	4,392	8,928	12,166	100.0	100.0	100.0

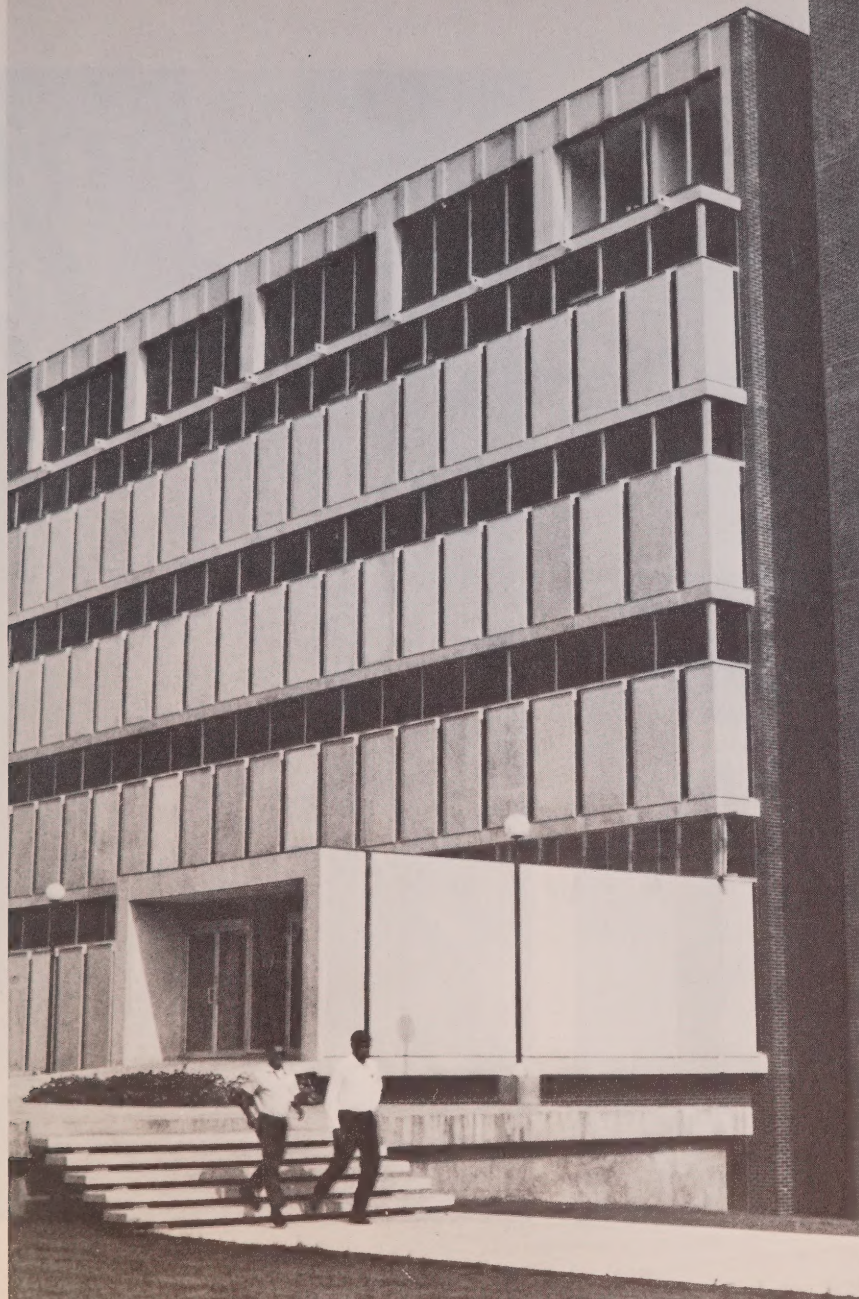


University of Guelph



Major Capital Projects

	Amount of Provincial Assistance
Residence '65	\$ 595,000
Arts Building '65	4,854,600
Crops Science — Herbicide Building '65	3,931,200
Animal Science Nutrition Building '65	7,045,300
Library New '66	6,806,100
Physical Sciences Building Ph. I '66	6,650,600
Central Utilities Plant Ph. I '66	5,273,000
	\$35,155,800
Other	2,408,900
TOTAL	\$37,564,700



Lakehead University

Lakehead University

Oliver Road
Port Arthur, Ontario
Chancellor:

Senator the Honourable Norman McLeod Paterson
Chairman, Board of Governors:
Melville William Bartley
President: William Gordon Tamblyn

History

The Lakehead Technical Institute, established by the Government of Ontario in 1946, was replaced in 1957 by the Lakehead College of Arts, Science and Technology. In 1962 it was given university powers by the Ontario Legislature and in 1965 its name was changed to Lakehead University. The University buildings are situated on a 300 acre site overlooking Lake Superior. They include a university centre with a theatre-assembly hall, and a library with a capacity of 450,000-500,000 volumes. A \$23 million building program is currently underway.

Faculties and Schools

Faculty of Arts
Faculty of Science
School of Business Administration
School of Engineering
School of Forestry
School of Library Technology
School of Nursing



Full-Time Enrolment

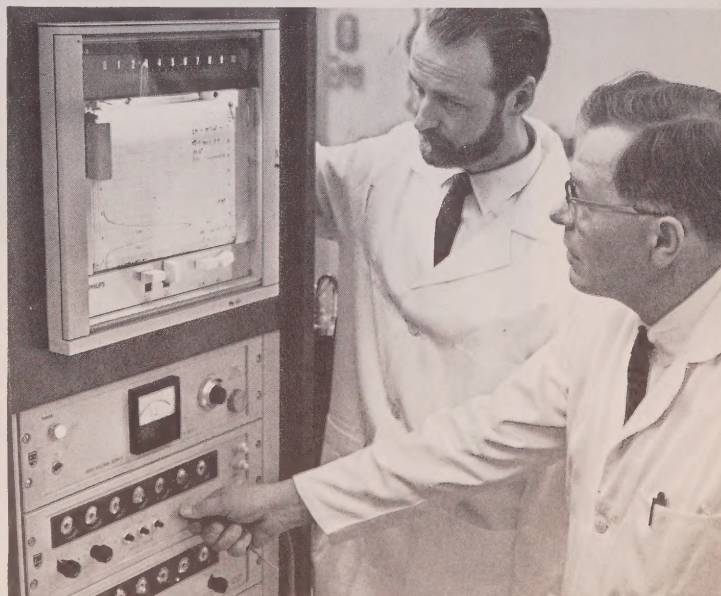
Year	Preliminary Year	Diploma	Undergraduate	Graduate	Total Post-Grade 13	Total Enrolment
1959-60	—	Tech. 52	71	—	71	123
1960-61	—	Tech. 70	102	—	102	172
1961-62	—	Tech. 113	107	—	107	220
1962-63	—	Tech. 124	100	—	100	224
1963-64	—	Tech. 155	160	—	160	315
1964-65	—	Tech. 197	269	—	269	466
1965-66	—	Tech. 402	431	—	431	833
1966-67	—	Tech. 436	747	—	747	1,183
1967-68	—	Tech. 526	1,053	6	1,059	1,585

Provincial Grants

Year	Provincial Operating Grants(1) \$	Combined Provincial & Federal Operating Grants \$	Capital Grants \$
1957-58	50,000	69,121	
1958-59	100,000	129,760	
1959-60	105,000	129,317	125,000
1960-61	135,000	165,233	125,000
1961-62	150,000	181,864	713,288(2)
1962-63	185,000	220,644	250,000
1963-64	210,000	254,153	300,000
1964-65	325,000	400,933	500,000
1965-66	518,000	621,211	1,230,000
1966-67	1,503,284	1,849,000	1,520,000
1967-68	3,062,913		5,625,000

(1) Includes scholarship allocations to the University of \$10,000 in 1964-65, \$15,000 in 1965-66 and \$36,000 in 1966-67.

(2) Includes \$538,288, covering transfer to Lakehead University of the title to the property of the former College.



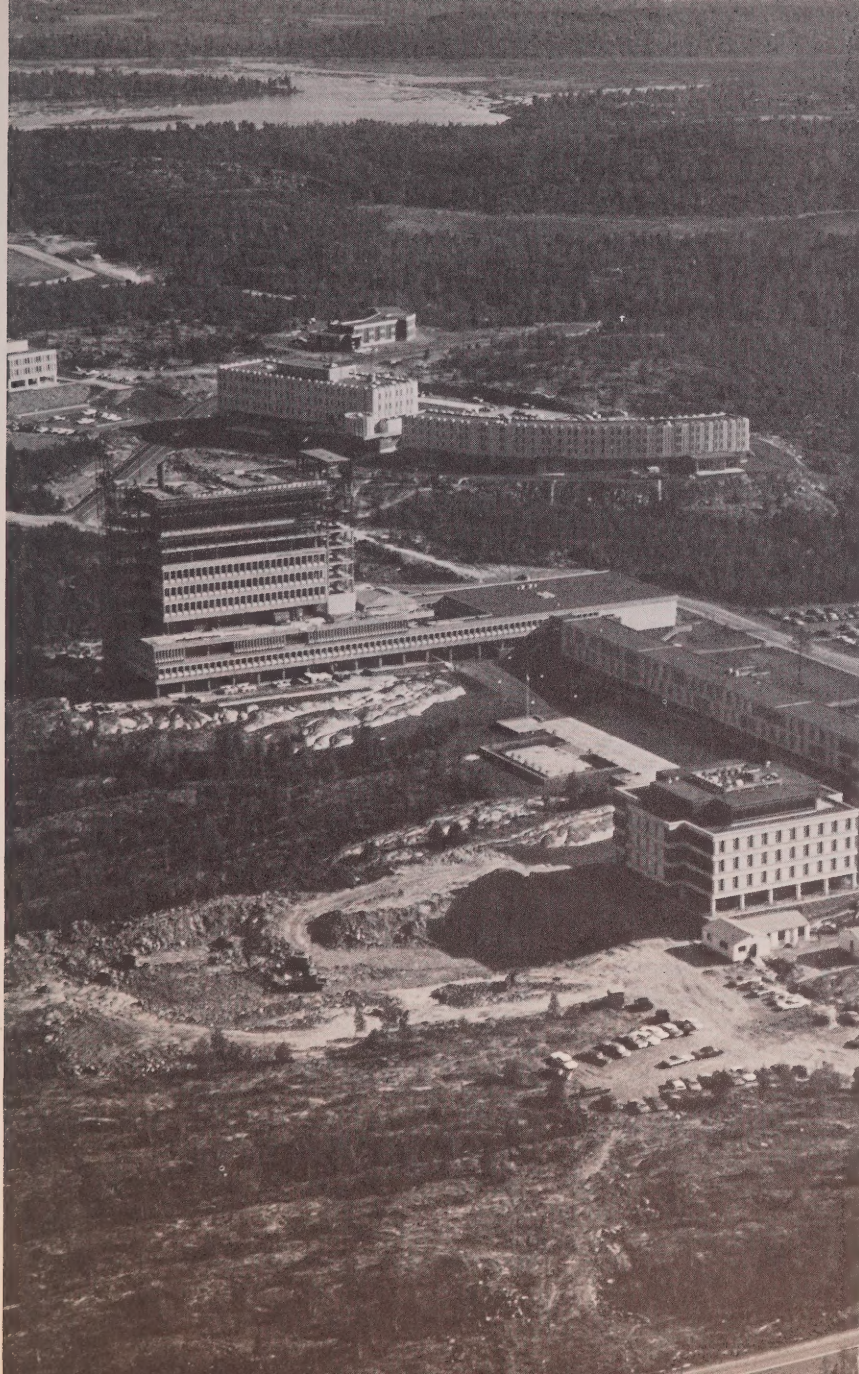
Operating Revenue

	Actual	Actual	Estimate	Percentage of Total Income		
	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
	\$000's	\$000's	\$000's			
Student Fees	411	609	932	38.8	24.4	23.2
Gifts for Operating Purposes	—	—	—	—	—	—
Endowment Income	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Income	43	70	21	4.0	2.8	.5
Sub-Total	454	679	953	42.8	27.2	23.7
Federal Grant	103	346	—	9.7	13.9	—
Provincial Grant	503	1,467	3,063	47.5	58.9	76.3
Both Gov't Grants	606	1,813	3,063	57.2	72.8	76.3
Total Income	1,060	2,492	4,016	100.0	100.0	100.0



Major Capital Projects

	Amount of Provincial Assistance
Library '65	\$ 1,165,000
Science and Technology Building '67	11,092,000
Athletics Building '66	405,100
Power House '67	1,517,800
	\$14,179,900
Other	4,674,000
TOTAL	\$18,853,900



Laurentian University
of Sudbury

Laurentian University of Sudbury

Sudbury, Ontario

Chairman, Board of Governors: Horace J. Fraser

President: Stanley G. Mullins

History

Founded in 1960 to serve the Province in general and the particular requirements of Northern Ontario, Laurentian University of Sudbury is non-denominational, bilingual and coeducational. Federated with Laurentian University are three church-related universities: the Universities of Sudbury, Huntington and Thorneloe. Colleges of these institutions, with University College, comprise the Faculty of Arts and Science of Laurentian University on the central campus. Three affiliated colleges — Algoma College in Sault Ste. Marie, Nipissing College in North Bay, and Le Collège de Hearst in Hearst — are also constituent colleges of Laurentian's Faculty of Arts and Science. The University also has three professional schools: Nursing, Social Work, and Physical and Health Education.

In September 1964, Laurentian moved from its rented quarters in Sudbury's business district to a new \$10 million campus on an 800 acre site near Ramsey Lake. The campus includes a science building, classroom building, arts building, a combined library and administrative building, a dining and assembly building, an athletic building, tennis courts and playing fields. A second science building is presently under construction.



Faculties and Schools

Faculty of Arts and Science

School of Nursing

School of Social Work

School of Physical and Health Education

Full-Time Enrolment

Year	Preliminary	Diploma	Undergraduate	Graduate	Total Post-Grade 13	Total Enrolment
1960-61	—	—	183	—	183	183
1961-62	—	—	260	—	260	260
1962-63	—	—	272	—	272	272
1963-64	—	—	364	—	364	364
1964-65	—	—	556	—	556	556
1965-66	—	—	938	—	938	938
1966-67	—	—	1,129	—	1,129	1,129
1967-68	30	—	1,429(1)	—	1,300	1,459(2)

(1) Includes 79 students at Algoma and 50 at Nipissing.

(2) Includes 30 Preliminary Year Students.

Provincial Grants

Year	Provincial Operating Grants(1) \$	Combined Provincial & Federal Operating Grants \$	Capital Grants \$
1957-58		20,127	
1958-59		40,648	
1959-60		47,948	
1960-61	125,000	183,238	
1961-62	250,000	324,543	250,000
1962-63	350,000	445,052	125,000
1963-64	425,000	541,346	1,750,000
1964-65	712,000	868,366	2,000,000
1965-66	982,000	1,113,036	1,949,300
1966-67	1,525,789(2)	1,910,500	510,000
1967-68	2,575,535(2)		2,500,000

(1) Includes scholarship allocations to the University of \$22,000 for 1964-65, \$32,000 in 1965-66 and \$36,500 in 1966-67.

(2) Operating Grants for Algoma College and Nipissing College are not included but are indicated under Operating Revenue data for those institutions.

Operating Revenue⁽¹⁾

	Actual 1965-66 \$000's	Actual 1966-67 \$000's	Estimate 1967-68 \$000's	Percentage of Total Income		
				1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Student Fees	492	665	763	29.0	24.6	21.8
Gifts for Operating Purposes	25	11	25	1.5	.4	.7
Endowment Income	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Income	97	154	144	5.7	5.7	4.1
Sub-Total	614	830	932	36.2	30.7	26.6
Federal Grant	131	385	—	7.7	14.2	—
Provincial Grant	950	1,489	2,575	56.1	55.1	73.4
Both Gov't Grants	1,081	1,874	2,575	63.8	69.3	73.4
Total Income	1,695	2,704	3,507	100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) Other than Algoma and Nipissing College.

Operating Revenue — Algoma College

	Actual 1966-67 \$000's	Estimate 1967-68 \$000's	Percentage of Total Income	
			1966-67	1967-68
Student Fees	—	82	—	27.2
Gifts for Operating Purposes	—	—	—	—
Endowment Income	—	—	—	—
Other Income	—	55	—	18.2
Sub-Total	—	137	—	45.4
Federal Grant	—	—	—	—
Provincial Grant	90	165	100.0	54.6
Both Gov't Grants	90	165	100.0	54.6
Total Income	90	302	100.0	100.0

Operating Revenue — Nipissing College

	Actual	Estimate	Percentage of Total Income	
	1966-67 \$000's	1967-68 \$000's	1966-67	1967-68
Student Fees	—	58	—	21.5
Gifts for Operating Purposes	—	—	—	—
Endowment Income	—	—	—	—
Other Income	48	86	44.4	32.0
Sub-Total	48	144	44.4	53.5
Federal Grant	—	—	—	—
Provincial Grant	60	125	55.6	46.5
Both Gov't Grants	60	125	55.6	46.5
Total Income	108	269	100.0	100.0

Major Capital Projects

	Amount of Provincial Assistance
Library '65	\$ 1,704,300
Arts and Humanities Building '65	748,000
Classroom Building '65	233,200
Science Building '65	1,213,800
Science Building Expansion Ph. II '66	4,394,400
Library Tower	2,249,900
	\$10,533,600
Other	1,009,200
TOTAL	\$11,542,800

McMaster University

Hamilton, Ontario

Chancellor: D'Arcy Argue Counsell Martin, Q.C.

Chairman, Board of Governors: John D. Campbell

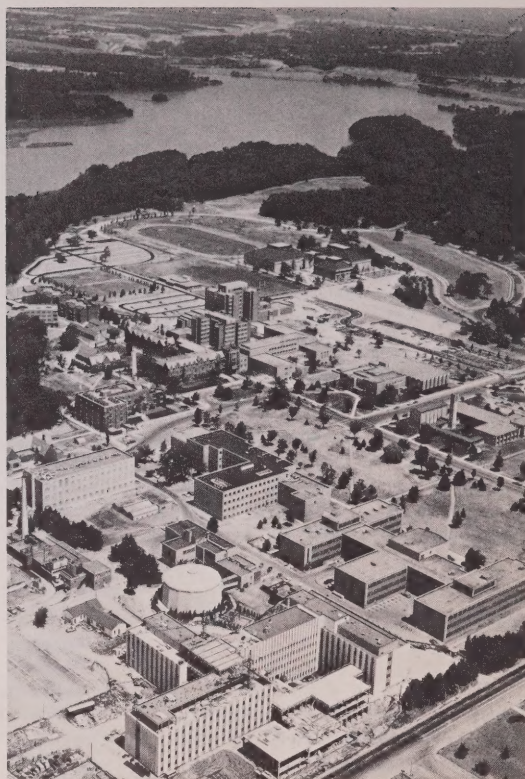
President and Vice-Chancellor: Henry G. Thode

History

Named after Senator William McMaster, the University was incorporated in 1887, with Toronto Baptist College and Woodstock College forming the nucleus of the institution. McMaster is an outgrowth of educational work initiated by Baptists in central Canada in the 1830's. The University first offered courses leading to the B.A. degree in 1890.

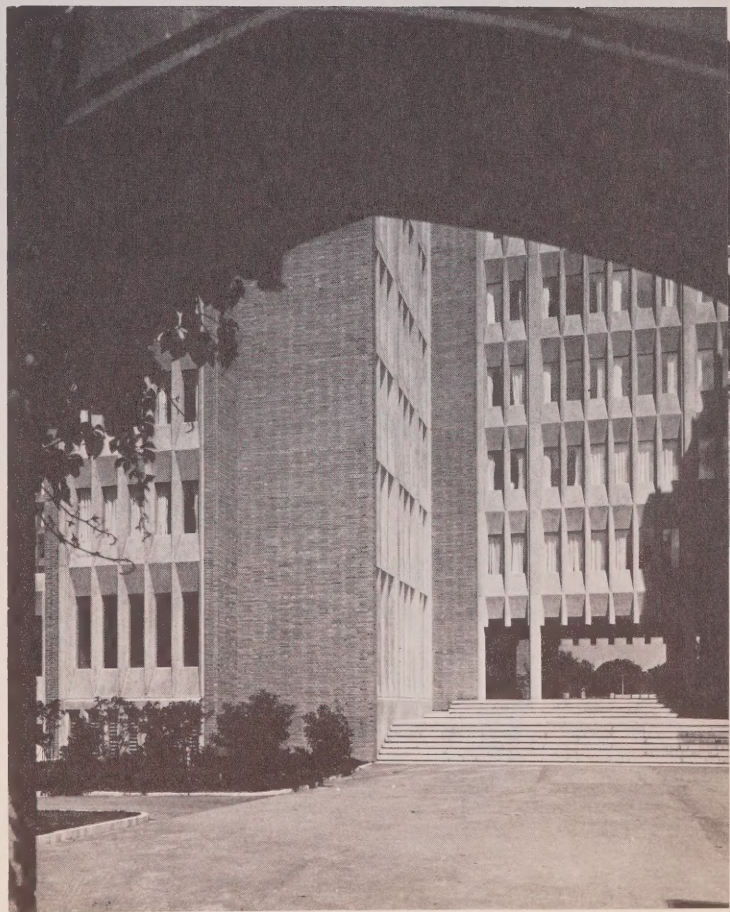
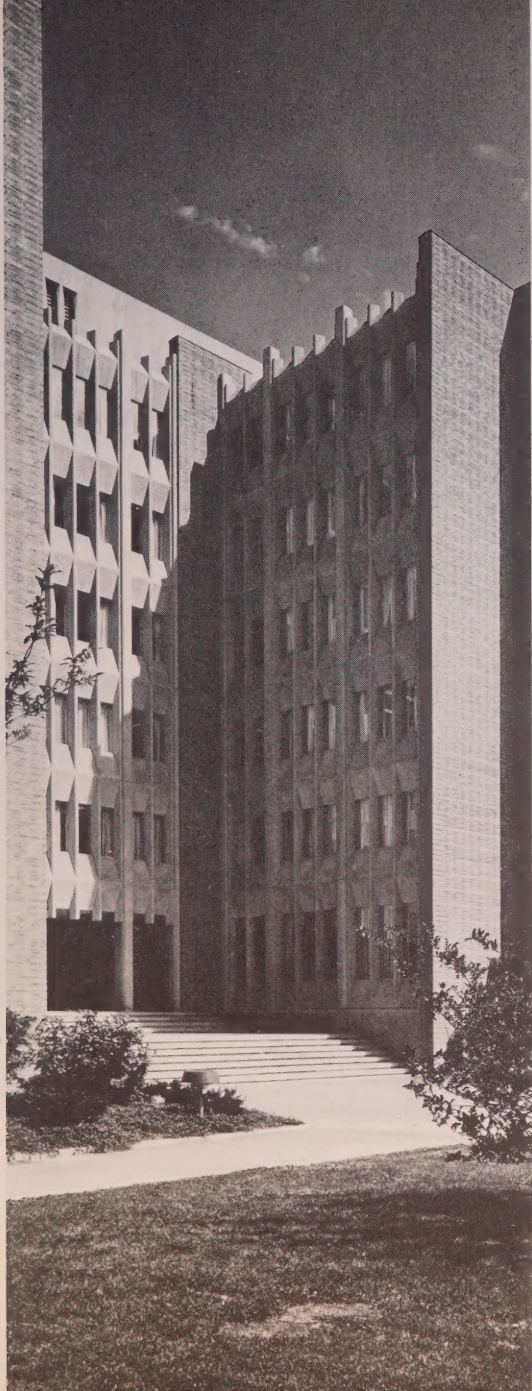
The University was transferred from Toronto to Hamilton in 1930. Twenty-seven years later McMaster became a private non-denominational institution. In 1967 the University announced formation of a new structure consisting of three divisions — Arts, Science, and Health Sciences. The first phase of this system has already been implemented.

The present campus, with more than 30 permanent buildings, is bordered by parkland forming part of the Royal Botanical Gardens. Facilities include a nuclear reactor, a research greenhouse, language laboratories, and library accommodation which is about to be expanded in order to house approximately 500,000 volumes. In addition there is an extensive physical education complex, including an Olympic-size swimming pool. The University now has under construction a new \$65 million teaching hospital and medical school.



Faculties and Schools

Faculty of Business
Faculty of Engineering
Faculty of Humanities
Faculty of Graduate Studies
Faculty of Science
Faculty of Social Sciences
Faculty of Theology
Faculty of Medicine
School of Business
School of Nursing
School of Physical Education



Full-Time Enrolment

Year	Preliminary Year	Diploma	Undergraduate	Graduate	Total Post-Grade 13	Total Enrolment
1959-60	—	—	1,183	146	1,329	1,329
1960-61	—	—	1,446	133	1,579	1,579
1961-62	—	—	1,686	172	1,858	1,858
1962-63	—	—	1,912	230	2,142	2,142
1963-64	—	—	2,310	315	2,625	2,625
1964-65	—	—	2,902	410	3,312	3,312
1965-66	—	—	3,256	523	3,779	3,779
1966-67	—	—	4,001	647	4,648	4,648
1967-68	—	—	4,412	779	5,191	5,191

Provincial Grants

Year	Provincial Operating Grants (1)(2) & (3)	Combined Provincial & Federal Operating Grants	Capital Grants
1957-58	\$ 400,000	\$ 681,025	\$ 2,000,000
1958-59	650,000	1,093,863	1,000,000
1959-60	780,000	1,243,387	1,500,000
1960-61	975,000	1,489,279	1,250,000
1961-62	1,325,000	1,874,280	1,200,000
1962-63	1,545,000	2,324,029	2,000,000
1963-64	2,225,000	3,077,225	3,500,000
1964-65	3,367,500	4,304,898	3,000,000
1965-66	4,588,000	5,512,728	6,150,000
1966-67	6,043,220	8,611,000	7,875,000
1967-68	12,682,797		6,467,000

(1) Includes grants for the Royal Botanical Gardens of \$75,000 in 1960-61 and 1961-62, \$100,000 in 1963-64, 1964-65 and 1965-66, \$125,000 in 1966-67 and \$160,000 in 1967-68. Also includes Extended Graduate Program grants of \$275,000 in 1963-64, \$400,000 in 1964-65 and \$400,000 in 1965-66.



(2) Includes scholarship allocations to the University of \$67,500 in 1964-65, \$98,000 in 1965-66 and \$74,000 in 1966-67.

(3) Includes \$100,000 in 1965-66, \$648,000 in 1966-67 and \$1,400,000 in 1967-68 towards initial expenses of the new Medical School.

Operating Revenue⁽¹⁾

	Actual	Actual	Estimate	Percentage of Total Income		
	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
	\$000's	\$000's	\$000's			
Student Fees	1,682	2,630	2,968	20.3	22.0	16.4
Gifts for Operating Purposes	21	26	25	.3	.2	.1
Endowment Income	139	138	138	1.7	1.2	.8
Other Income	1,131	744	2,468	13.6	6.2	13.6
Sub-Total	2,973	3,538	5,599	35.9	29.6	30.9
Federal Grant	925	2,568	—	11.1	21.5	—
Provincial Grant	4,390	5,844	12,523	53.0	48.9	69.1
Both Gov't Grants	5,315	8,412	12,523	64.1	70.4	69.1
Total Income	8,288	11,950	18,122	100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) Excludes grants for Royal Botanical Gardens.

Major Capital Projects

	Amount of Provincial Assistance
General Science Building '65	\$ 460,000
Humanities and Social Sciences I, II '65	5,094,600
Residences '65	707,000
School of Physical Education '65	1,429,800
Senior Sciences Complex '65	7,756,000
Nuclear Science Building I '66	1,883,200
Shops and Maintenance Building '66	1,016,600
Biology Greenhouse '66	293,300
Large Scale Experiments Buildings '66	663,000
	\$19,303,500
Other	7,108,400
TOTAL	\$26,411,900



Ontario College of Art

Principal: Sydney H. Watson

Chairman of Council: F. E. Fletcher

Business Administrator: William K. Tidy

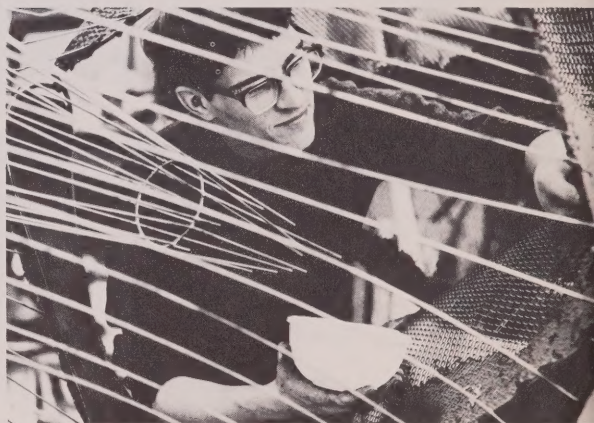
History

Founded in the year 1876 under the name of the Ontario School of Art and integrated into the Provincial system of education in 1880, the Ontario College of Art was first incorporated by Act of Provincial Legislature in 1912 and now operates under the College of Art Act, passed in 1962.

It was not until 1919 that it acquired its first permanent building, constructed in Grange Park. In 1956 a large new extension fronting on McCaul Street was built and this was followed by a second similar extension in 1962. A third addition to the College was completed in 1967.

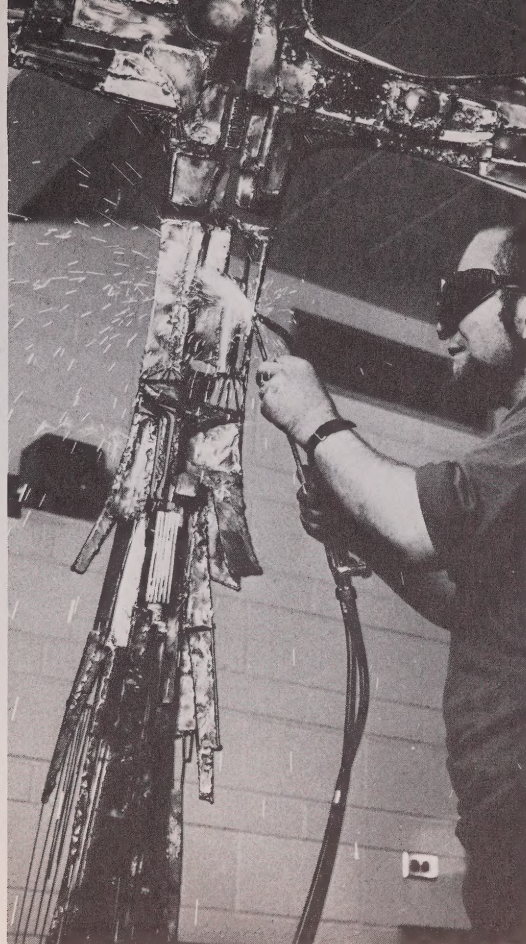
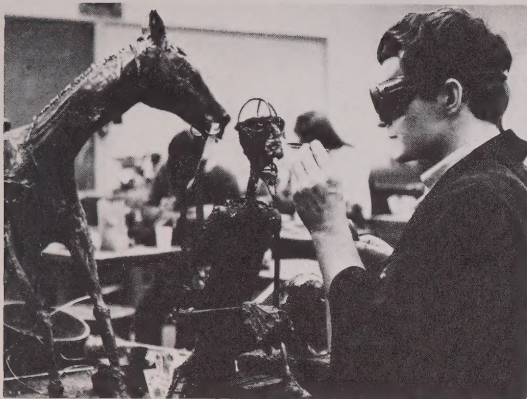
The combined facilities provided by these fine buildings offer the student one of the best-equipped art colleges on the continent. The services supply adequate modern studios, classrooms, workshops,

lecture-galleries, a restaurant-auditorium seating 700, a large library, infirmary, common rooms, supply rooms, administrative offices and exterior sculpture courts. The instructional staff comprises some of Canada's most distinguished artists, craftsmen and lecturers.



Full-Time Enrolment

Year	Preliminary Year	Diploma	Undergraduate	Graduate	Total Post Grade 13	Total Enrolment
1959-60	—	615	—	—	—	615
1960-61	—	594	—	—	—	594
1961-62	—	636	—	—	—	636
1962-63	—	736	—	—	—	736
1963-64	—	854	—	—	—	854
1964-65	—	883	—	—	—	883
1965-66	—	929	—	—	—	929
1966-67	—	949	—	—	—	949
1967-68	—	1,024	—	—	—	1,024



Provincial Grants

	Provincial Operating Grants	Capital Grants
	\$	\$
1957-58	175,000	
1958-59	175,000	
1959-60	185,000	100,000
1960-61	185,000	
1961-62	185,000	131,230
1962-63	225,000	
1963-64	250,000	
1964-65	260,000	
1965-66	295,000	
1966-67	319,000	430,374
1967-68	452,000	243,842

Operating Revenue

	Actual 1965-66 \$000's	Actual 1966-67 \$000's	Estimate 1967-68 \$000's	Percentage of Total Income		
				1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Student Fees	312	320	336	51.4	50.1	42.4
Gifts for Operating Purposes	—	—	—	—	—	—
Endowment Income	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Income	—	—	4	—	—	.5
Sub-Total	312	320	340	51.4	50.1	42.9
Federal Grant	—	—	—	—	—	—
Provincial Grant	295	319	452	48.6	49.9	57.1
Both Gov't Grants	295	319	452	48.6	49.9	57.1
Total Income	607	639	792	100.0	100.0	100.0

Osgoode Hall Law School

Dean: Gerald Eric LeDain

History

The Law Society of Upper Canada, the governing body of the legal profession in Ontario, has been responsible for the administration of Osgoode Hall Law School.

The School was first established in 1878 but was closed that same year as there was considerable resistance in the Province to the establishment of a central law school. Nevertheless, it was re-established in 1881 and acquired a full-time principal in 1889.

By an Act of the Provincial Legislature in June, 1957, the Law Society was granted the right to confer academic degrees in law to graduates of Osgoode Hall. A three-year course leading to the LL.B. degree was drawn up, and provision was made for graduate studies.

With the establishment of several university law schools in Ontario in recent years, the Law Society of Upper Canada and York University agreed that Osgoode Hall Law School should become an integral part of that University beginning July 1, 1968. The School will move to a new building on the York campus.

Full-Time Enrolment

Year	Undergraduate	Graduate	Total Enrolment
1959-60	771	—	771
1960-61	460	5	465
1961-62	411	12	423
1962-63	418	1	419
1963-64	450	1	451
1964-65	482	2	484
1965-66	524	2	526
1966-67	547	4	551
1967-68	565	1	566

Provincial Grants

Year	Provincial Operating Grants(1)	Combined Provincial & Federal Operating Grants
1957-58		177,873
1958-59		242,800
1959-60		262,346
1960-61		146,709
1961-62		118,977
1962-63	300,000(2)	449,778
1963-64	150,000	293,095
1964-65	150,000	286,287
1965-66	225,000	353,707
1966-67	102,602	412,000
1967-68	500,000	

(1) Includes scholarship allocation to Institution of \$10,000 in 1965-66 and \$8,000 in 1966-67.

(2) Includes a Special Grant of \$150,000.



Operating Revenue

	Actual	Actual	Estimated	Percentage of Total Income		
	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
	\$000's	\$000's	\$000's			
Student Fees	268	280	288	43.8	40.9	36.5
Gifts for Operating Purposes	—	—	—	—	—	—
Endowment Income	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Income	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sub-Total	268	280	288	43.8	40.9	36.5
Federal Grant	129	309	—	21.1	45.2	—
Provincial Grant(1)	215	95	—	35.1	13.9	—
Both Gov't Grants	344	404	500	56.2	59.1	63.5
Total Income	612	684	788	100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) Excluding Scholarship Allocation.

Université d'Ottawa University of Ottawa

Ottawa, Ontario

Chancellor: The Honorable Madame Georges P.
Vanier, CC, PC

Chairman, Board of Governors: General Jean-V.
Allard, CBE, DSO

Rector: Rev. Dr. Roger Guindon, OMI

History

Established in 1848 and first incorporated as the College of Bytown (1849) and later as the College of Ottawa (1861), by Royal Charter it was raised to university status as a bilingual institution one year before Confederation.

Founded and administered by the Oblate Fathers for almost 120 years, the University was transferred on July 1, 1965 to the control of an independent corporation.

The University is situated in the centre of Ottawa. Its campus now covers 43 of a projected 83 acres and includes a complex of more than 20 buildings. A new master plan, essentially a revision and elaboration of a 1963 plan that was approved by Ottawa City Council in 1964, was adopted in February, 1968 by the Board of Governors for implementation.

Faculties and Schools

Faculty of Arts and Commerce

Faculty of Education

Faculty of Law (Common Law and Civil Law sections)

Faculty of Medicine

Faculty of Philosophy

Faculty of Psychology

Faculty of Pure and Applied Science

Faculty of Social Sciences

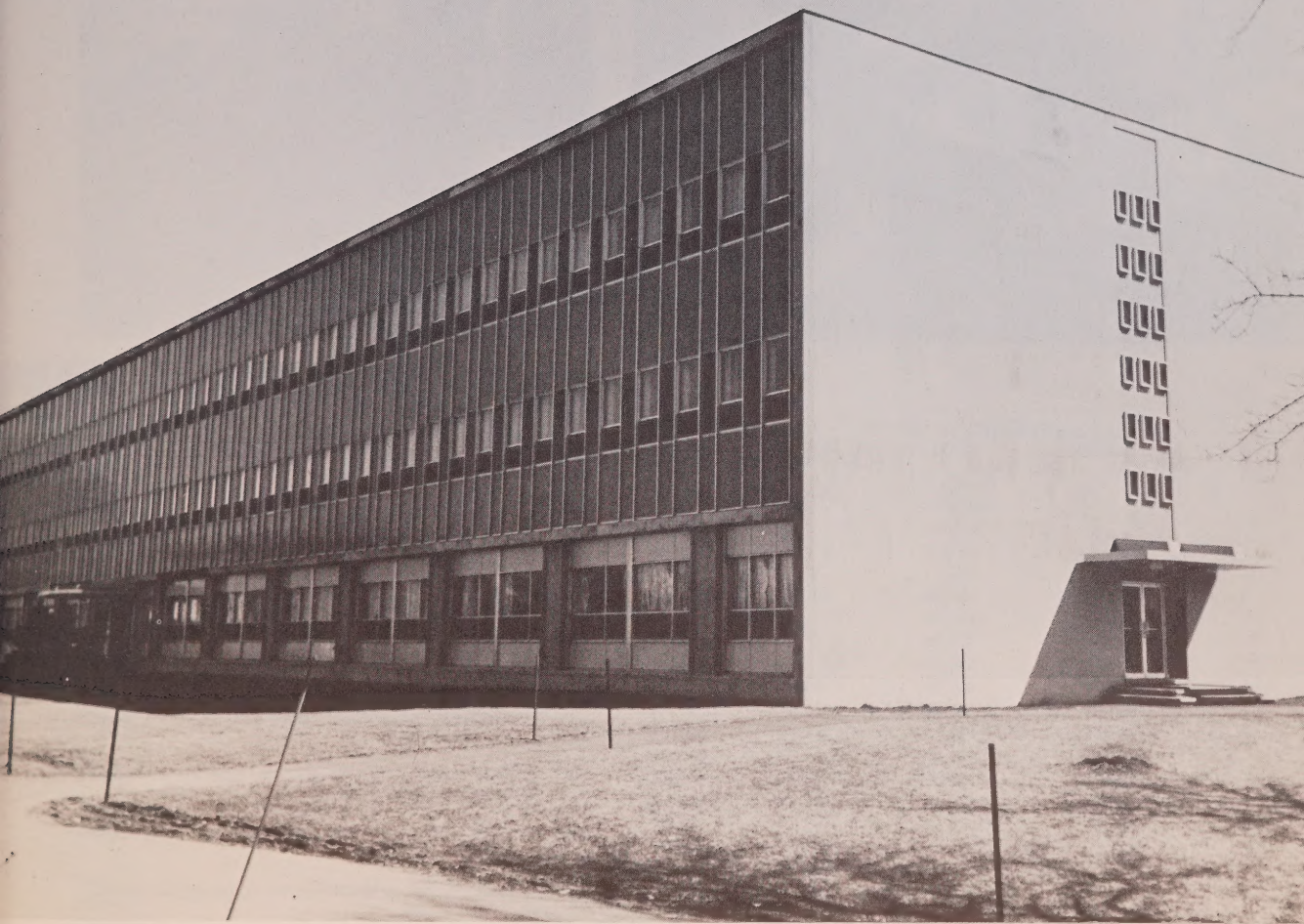
School of Hospital Administration

School of Library Science

School of Nursing

School of Physical Education and Recreation

School of Social Welfare (program suspended
pending reorganization)



Full-Time Enrolment

Year	Preliminary Year	Diploma	Undergraduate	Graduate	Total Post Grade 13	Total Enrolment
1959-60	498	—	1,528	409	1,937	2,435
1960-61	519	—	1,807	320	2,127	2,646
1961-62	638	—	2,010	404	2,414	3,052
1962-63	617	—	2,117	513	2,630	3,247
1963-64	555	—	2,472	490	2,962	3,517
1964-65	557	—	2,649	632	3,281	3,838
1965-66	580	—	2,683	610	3,293	3,873
1966-67	571	117	2,951	477	3,428	4,116
1967-68	561	246	3,327	746	4,073	4,880

Provincial Grants

Year	Provincial Operating Grants (1)(2)&(3) \$	Combined Provincial & Federal Operating Grants \$	Capital Grants \$
1957-58	400,000	844,054	1,000,000
1958-59	450,000	1,158,438	1,000,000
1959-60	475,000	1,217,173	1,000,000
1960-61	550,000	1,313,780	800,000
1961-62	600,000	1,385,188	800,000
1962-63	915,000	1,968,365	1,250,000
1963-64	1,225,000	2,268,904	1,300,000
1964-65	1,291,800	2,281,291	600,000
1965-66	4,083,000	4,919,962	8,445,000(4)
1966-67	5,015,928	7,492,500	8,800,000(5)
1967-68	13,473,525		762,800

(1) Until 1965-66, a Provincial Grant was made only for Faculties of Medicine and Pure and Applied Sciences.

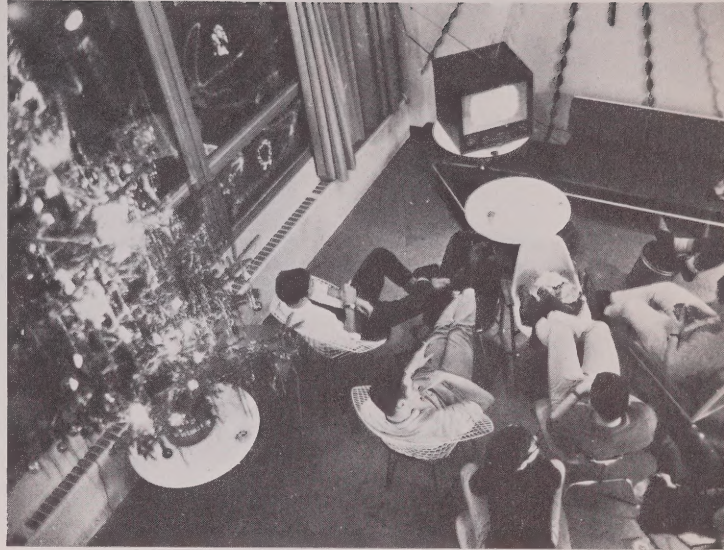
(2) Includes Extended Graduate Grants of \$125,000 each in 1963-64, 1964-65 and 1965-66.



(3) Includes scholarship allocations to the University of \$16,800 in 1964-65, \$58,000 in 1965-66 and \$56,500 in 1966-67.

(4) Includes \$6,000,000 in 1965-66 for Purchase of Fixed Assets of Original University.

(5) Includes \$7,500,000 in 1966-67 for Purchase of Fixed Assets of Original University.



Operating Revenue

	Actual	Actual	Estimate	Percentage of Total Income		
	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
	\$000's	\$000's	\$000's			
Student Fees	1,943	2,945	3,129	28.0	27.9	18.0
Gifts for Operating Purposes	5	7	—	.1	.1	—
Endowment Income	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Income	117	153	768	1.7	1.5	4.4
Sub-Total	2,065	3,105	3,897	29.8	29.5	22.4
Federal Grant	837	2,477	—	12.1	23.5	—
Provincial Grant	4,025	4,959	13,474	58.1	47.0	77.6
Both Gov't Grants	4,862	7,436	13,474	70.2	70.5	77.6
Total Income	6,927	10,541	17,371	100.0	100.0	100.0

Major Capital Projects

	Amount of Provincial Assistance
Mathematics and Physics Building '65	\$ 1,770,200
Women's Residence '65	210,000
	\$ 1,980,200
Other	1,753,100
TOTAL	\$ 3,733,300

Queen's University

Kingston, Ontario

Chancellor: J. B. Stirling

Chairman, Board of Trustees: R. D. Harkness

Principal and Vice-Chancellor: J. A. Corry

(John J. Deutsch after Sept. 1/68)

History

Queen Victoria issued a Royal Charter to "Queen's College at Kingston" in 1841. Founded by the Presbyterian Church of Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland, Queens' College gradually eliminated its denominational control by successive Acts of Parliament. The Dominion of Canada Act of 1912 granted the college new status as "Queen's University of Kingston".

The University is non-denominational and coeducational. Facilities and services include 31 teaching buildings, well-equipped laboratories for basic and applied science, an art centre, a psychology laboratory, language laboratories, an experimental station for research in land and water biology, a computing centre, a gymnasium, a theatre and student residences.

Faculties and Schools

Faculty of Applied Science

Faculty of Arts and Science

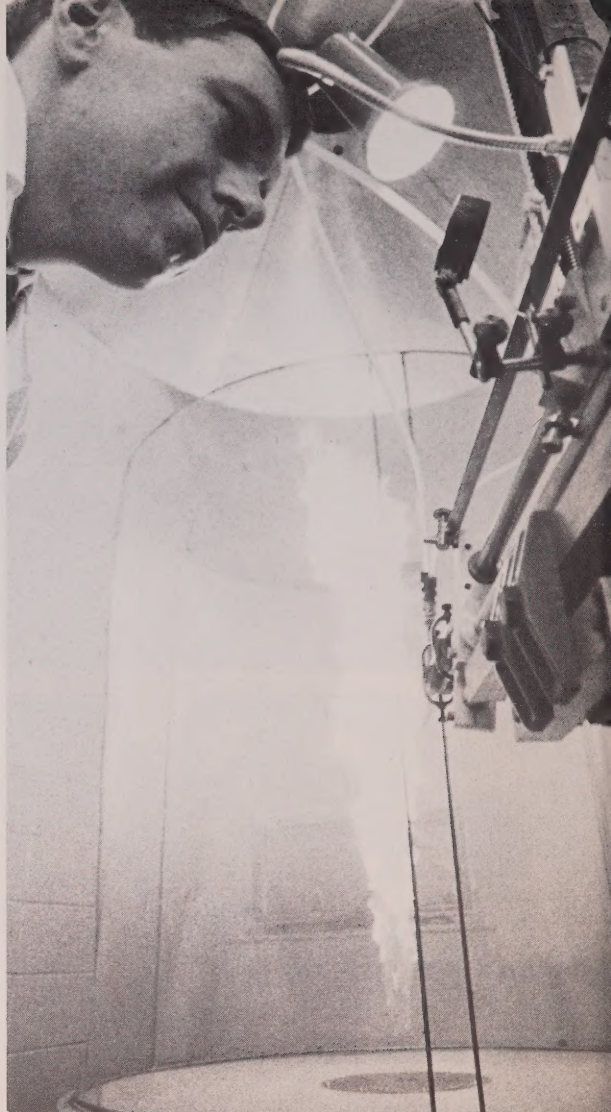
Faculty of Education*

Faculty of Law

Faculty of Medicine

School of Business

*McArthur College to open in 1968 offering courses leading to teaching certificates valid in secondary schools of Ontario.



School of Rehabilitation Therapy (Physical and Occupational)

School of Nursing

School of Physical and Health Education



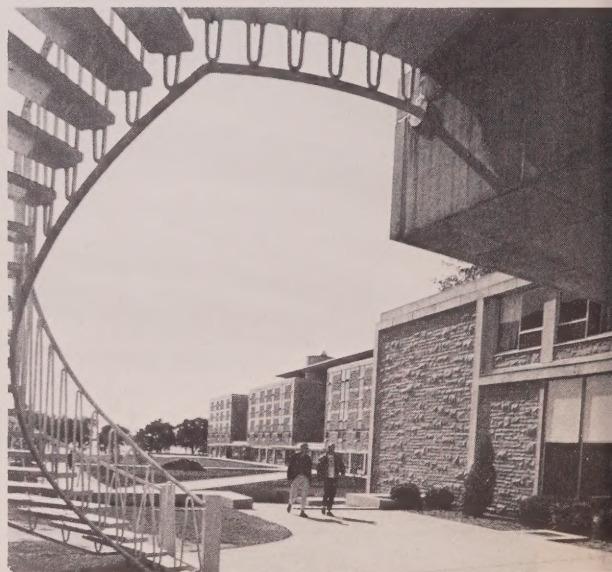
Full-Time Enrolment

Year	Preliminary Year	Diploma	Undergraduate	Graduate	Total Post-Grade 13	Total Enrolment
1959-60	5	—	2,675	198	2,873	2,878
1960-61	8	—	2,839	222	3,061	3,069
1961-62	—	—	3,068	284	3,352	3,352
1962-63	—	—	3,121	306	3,427	3,427
1963-64	—	—	3,335	361	3,696	3,696
1964-65	—	—	3,571	458	4,029	4,029
1965-66	—	—	4,120	523	4,643	4,643
1966-67	—	6	4,494	609	5,103	5,109
1967-68	—	28	5,032	721	5,753	5,781

Provincial Grants

Year	Provincial Operating Grants(1)	Combined Provincial & Federal Operating Grants	Capital Grants
1957-58	825,000	1,461,771	1,000,000
1958-59	925,000	1,934,670	1,000,000
1959-60	1,075,000	2,050,751	1,250,000
1960-61	1,300,000	2,264,273	1,250,000
1961-62	1,475,000	2,449,907	1,200,000
1962-63	1,680,000	2,896,309	2,000,000
1963-64	2,365,000	3,550,242	3,500,000
1964-65	3,823,000	4,950,186	4,250,000
1965-66	4,930,000	6,075,233	4,875,000
1966-67	6,027,350	8,721,000	2,075,000
1967-68	12,769,439		3,100,000

(1) Includes Extended Graduate Grants of \$265,000 in 1963-64 and \$450,000 each in 1964-65 and 1965-66 and also scholarship allocations to the University of \$73,000 in 1964-65, \$80,000 in 1965-66 and \$70,000 in 1966-67.



Operating Revenue

	Actual	Actual	Estimate	Percentage of Total Income		
	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
	\$000's	\$000's	\$000's			
Student Fees	2,728	2,944	3,230	26.6	22.3	18.7
Gifts for Operating Purposes	199	230	243	2.0	1.7	1.4
Endowment Income	715	682	409	7.0	5.2	2.4
Other Income	606	696	663	5.9	5.3	3.8
Sub-Total	4,248	4,552	4,545	41.5	34.5	26.3
Federal Grant	1,145	2,694	—	11.2	20.4	—
Provincial Grant	4,850	5,957	—	47.3	45.1	—
Both Gov't Grants	5,995	8,651	12,769	58.5	65.5	73.7
Total Income	10,243	13,203	17,314	100.0	100.0	100.0

Major Capital Projects

	Amount of Provincial Assistance
Animal Vivarium	\$ 975,600
Biology Building '65	2,471,100
Library Addition '65	1,713,800
Physics Building '65	926,100
Chemical Engineering Building '65	2,038,100
Humanities Building '65	1,850,300
Mathematics Building '66	2,218,300
Women's Residence '65	523,600
Graduate Students' Residence '65	147,000
International Centre '65	361,300
New Psychology Building '65	2,209,300
Civil Engineering Research Building '67	142,500
	\$15,577,000
Building additions, alterations and extensions; property land acquisitions; central heating plant additions, services and equipment; equipment, sewers, temporary buildings.	3,785,800
TOTAL	\$19,362,800

University of Toronto

Toronto, Ontario

Chancellor: O. M. Solandt

Chairman, Board of Governors: Henry Borden, Q.C.

President: Claude Bissell

History

Established in 1827 by Royal Charter, King's College in the town of York (now Toronto) was the first university of Upper Canada, although instruction was not offered until 1843. It became the University of Toronto in 1849, and in 1853 University College was established as its teaching centre. The University federated with Victoria University in 1890, with the University of Trinity College in 1904, and with St. Michael's College (now the University of St. Michael's College) in 1910. Four new colleges have recently been established as constituent colleges of the University: New College and Innis College on the St. George campus, Scarborough College on its own campus in West Hill, and Erindale College in Mississauga. The University of Toronto is coeducational and non-denominational, although the federated colleges are church-related.

Special research and study facilities are available for graduate studies through the School of Graduate Studies. These include the Banting Institute, Charles H. Best Institute, Connaught Medical Research Laboratories, Institute of Bio-Medical Electronics, Institute for Aerospace Studies, Institute of Computer Science, Great Lakes Institute, David Dunlap Observatory, Royal Ontario Museum, Institute of Child Study, Centre for Culture and Technology, Centre of

Criminology, Centre for Urban and Community Studies, Centre for Russian and East European Studies, Centre for Industrial Relations, Centre for Mediaeval Studies, Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies, Centre for the Study of the Drama, Centre for Linguistic Studies, Institute for the Quantitative Analysis of Social and Economic Policy, Institute of Medical Science, Institute for the History and Philosophy of Science and Technology and Centre for Reformation and Renaissance Studies.

Faculties and Schools

Faculty of Arts and Science

Faculty of Applied Science and Engineering

Faculty of Dentistry

Faculty of Food Sciences

Faculty of Forestry

Faculty of Law

Faculty of Medicine

Faculty of Music

Faculty of Pharmacy

Faculty of Architecture, Urban and Regional Planning, and Landscape Architecture

School of Business

School of Hygiene

School of Library Science

School of Music and Opera

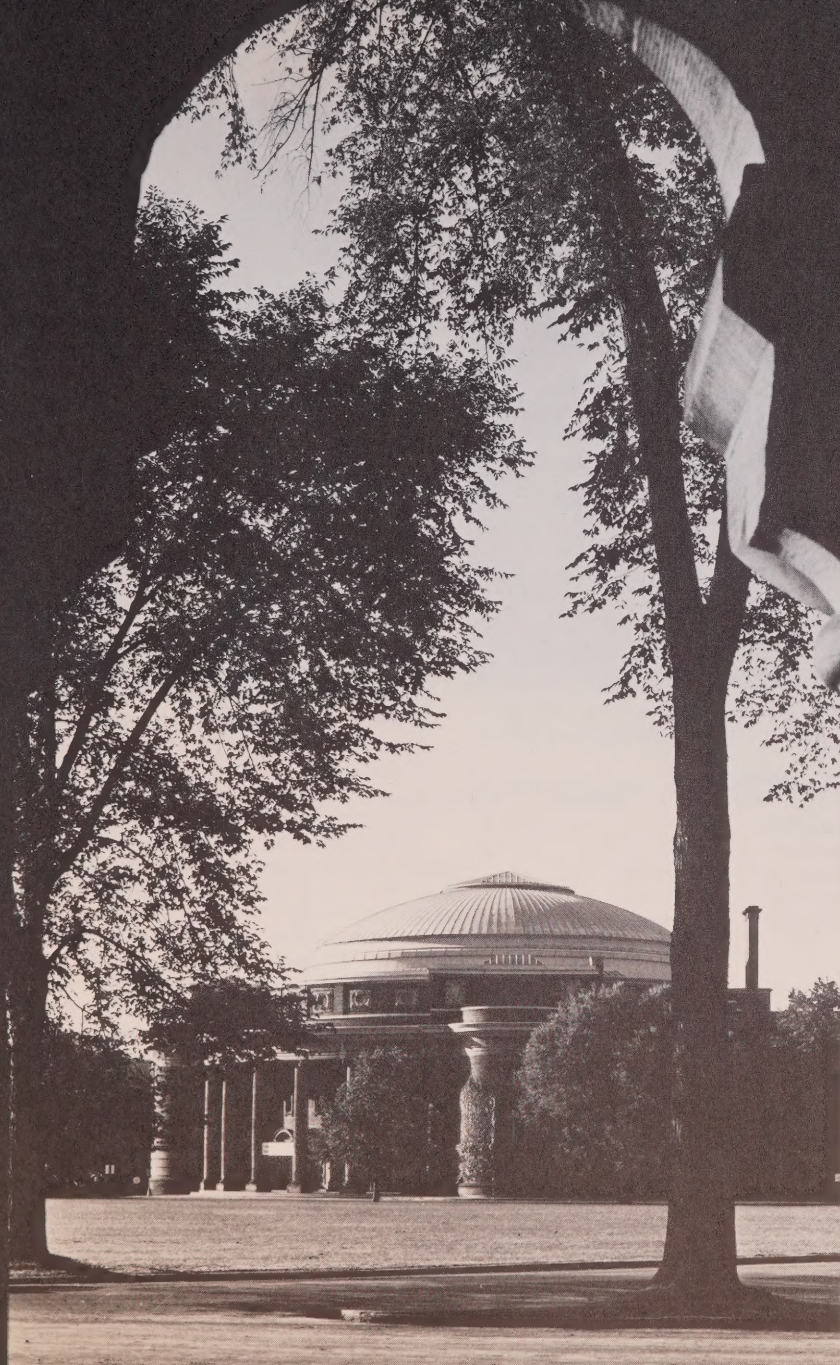
School of Nursing

School of Physical and Health Education

School of Social Work

School of Graduate Studies

College of Education





Full-Time Enrolment

Year	Preliminary Year	Diploma	Undergraduate	Graduate	Total Post Grade 13	Total Enrolment
St. George Campus						
1959-60	—	—	9,507	1,429	10,936	10,936
1960-61	—	—	9,951	2,131	12,082	12,082
1961-62	—	—	9,844	2,206	12,050	12,050
1962-63	—	—	11,273	1,477	12,750	12,750
1963-64	—	—	11,964	2,003	13,967	13,967
1964-65	—	—	12,902	2,305	15,207	15,207
1965-66	—	—	13,552	3,092	16,644	16,644
1966-67	—	492	14,057	3,142	17,199	17,691
1967-68	—	482	15,124	3,257	18,381	18,863
Scarborough Campus						
1965-66	—	—	191	—	191	191
1966-67	—	—	502	—	502	502
1967-68	—	—	961	—	961	961
Erindale Campus						
1967-68	—	—	151	—	151	151

Provincial Grants — St. George Campus

Year	Provincial Operating Grants(1) \$	Combined Provincial & Federal Operating Grants(2) \$	Capital Grants \$
1957-58	6,707,000	8,952,077	2,000,000
1958-59	7,707,000	11,086,744	2,000,000
1959-60	8,482,000	11,827,637	3,000,000
1960-61	10,332,000	13,615,301	3,925,000
1961-62	11,575,000	14,673,597	6,025,000
1962-63	12,935,000	16,904,982	6,025,000
1963-64	16,029,430	19,954,572	2,925,000
1964-65	19,103,600	23,021,184	6,000,000
1965-66	24,168,000	27,787,304	8,250,000
1966-67	28,441,022	37,400,000(3)	10,400,000
1967-68	50,194,531		13,400,000

(1) Includes Grants for Library Project Administration of \$147,430 in 1963-64 and \$163,000 each in 1964-65, 1965-66 and 1966-67; Sinking Fund Payments of \$800,000 in 1957-58 and \$1,075,000 each subsequent year; Grants to the Royal Ontario Museum of \$1,050,000 each in 1962-63 and 1963-64, \$1,100,000 in 1964-65, \$1,200,000 in 1965-66, \$1,400,000 in 1966-67 and \$2,150,000 in 1967-68; Extended Graduate Grants of \$1,250,000 in 1963-64, \$1,500,000 in 1964-65 and \$1,500,000 in 1965-66; scholarship allocations to University of \$192,600 in 1964-65, \$230,000 in 1965-66 and \$168,000 in 1966-67.

(2) Federal grant included is amount paid by the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada to the University of Toronto except in 1966-67. See (3).

(3) Combined grant retained by the University.

Provincial Grants — Scarborough Campus

Year	Provincial Operating Grants(1) \$	Combined Provincial & Federal Operating Grants \$	Capital Grants \$
1963-64	80,000		700,000
1964-65	300,000		3,500,000
1965-66	1,010,000	1,131,088	10,450,000
1966-67	1,411,500		3,900,000
1967-68	2,220,082		1,625,000

(1) Includes Grants for New Universities Library Project of \$80,000 in 1963-64 and \$100,000 each in 1964-65, 1965-66 and 1966-67 and also, scholarship allocations to University of \$10,000 in 1965-66 and \$16,500 in 1966-67.

Provincial Grants — Erindale Campus

Year	Provincial Operating Grants(1) \$	Combined Provincial & Federal Operating Grants(1) \$	Capital Grants \$
1963-64	80,000		300,000
1964-65	200,000		
1965-66	300,000		
1966-67	335,000		850,000
1967-68	831,940		2,400,000

(1) Includes Grants for New Universities Library Project of \$80,000 in 1963-64 and \$100,000 each in 1964-65, 1965-66 and 1966-67.



Operating Revenue — St. George Campus

	Actual	Actual	Estimate	Percentage of Total Income		
	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
	\$000's	\$000's	\$000's			
Student Fees	6,956	7,622	7,823	19.1	16.2	13.3
Gifts for Operating Purposes	74	109	68	.2	.2	.1
Endowment Income	481	512	480	1.3	1.1	.8
Other Income	2,548	2,969	2,614	7.0	6.3	4.4
Sub-Total	10,059	11,212	10,985	27.6	23.8	18.6
Federal Grant	3,619	8,959	—	9.9	19.1	—
Provincial Grant(1)	22,738	26,873	—	62.5	57.1	—
Both Gov't Grants	26,357	35,832	48,044	72.4	76.2	81.4
Total Income	36,416	47,044	59,029	100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) Excludes grant towards the Royal Ontario Museum.

Operating Revenue — Scarborough Campus

	Actual	Actual	Estimate	Percentage of Total Income		
	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
	\$000's	\$000's	\$000's			
Student Fees	138	283	575	10.9	16.8	20.6
Gifts for Operating Purposes	—	—	—	—	—	—
Endowment Income	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Income	1	8	3	.1	.5	.1
Sub-Total	139	291	578	11.0	17.3	20.7
Federal Grant	121	—	—	9.6	—	—
Provincial Grant	1,000	1,395	—	79.4	82.7	—
Both Gov't Grants	1,121	1,395	2,220	89.0	82.7	79.3
Total Income	1,260	1,686	2,798	100.0	100.0	100.0

Operating Revenue — Erindale Campus

	Actual 1965-66 \$000's	Actual 1966-67 \$000's	Estimate 1967-68 \$000's	Percentage of Total Income		
				1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Student Fees	—	—	145	—	—	14.8
Gifts for Operating Purposes	—	—	—	—	—	—
Endowment Income	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Income	2	—	1	.7	—	.1
Sub-Total	2	—	146	.7	—	14.9
Federal Grant	—	—	—	—	—	—
Provincial Grant	300	335	—	99.3	100.0	—
Both Gov't Grants	300	335	832	99.3	100.0	85.1
Total Income	302	335	978	100.0	100.0	100.0

Major Capital Projects

St. George Campus Buildings

Zoology Building '64	\$ 2,693,200
Physics Building '65	8,670,100
Metallurgy Building, '64	617,600
Medical Sciences Building	37,500,000
Functional Planning, Medical Sciences	888,500
TOTAL	\$50,369,400

Building additions, alterations, demolitions,
installations and air-conditioning; linear
accelerator, equipment and land acquisitions.

TOTAL \$59,358,000

Scarborough Campus Buildings

Scarborough College '66	\$15,463,900
Land acquisition and television plans	\$ 1,218,800
TOTAL	\$16,682,700

Erindale Campus Buildings

Erindale College '67	\$ 1,667,300
Land Acquisition	\$ 714,900
TOTAL	\$ 2,382,200

Amount of
Provincial
Assistance



Trent University

Peterborough, Ontario

Chancellor: The Honourable Leslie M. Frost,
P.C., Q.C.

Chairman, Board of Governors: Hugh F. Waddell

President and Vice-Chancellor: Thomas H. B. Symons

History

Trent University, established in 1963 by a Provincial charter, is an independent university with full degree-granting powers. The first undergraduates were accepted in 1964. Enrolment is expected to reach 1,000 in 1968-69. At present the University is accommodated in an academic and administrative building, two residential and teaching colleges located in the City of Peterborough, and Champlain College, the first of several colleges to be located on the permanent campus north of the city.

The first women's college on the new campus, Lady Eaton College, is scheduled to open in the fall of 1968. Also to be in use during the 1968-69 academic year are the main library and the Chemistry Building, both on the permanent campus. A "staging" building, also on the permanent campus, is now in use, serving the biology and psychology departments.

Champlain College, Peter Robinson College and Catharine Parr Traill College offer their members, in addition to residential accommodation, the use of a dining room, common rooms and a library, as well as seminar and tutorial offices.

The present library has been extended and will contain about 100,000 volumes, as well as a current

periodicals collection of over 1,400 titles, at the beginning of the academic year 1968-69. The permanent library has a capacity in its first stage of about 380,000 volumes.

Faculties and Schools

Arts and Science: The University is in the early stages of development and concerned primarily with undergraduates. Its programs are organized on the college system rather than faculty system.





Full-Time Enrolment

Year	Preliminary Year	Diploma	Undergraduate	Graduate	Total Post Grade 13	Total Enrolment
1964-65	—	—	102	3	105	105
1965-66	—	—	285	6	291	291
1966-67	—	—	512	1	513	513
1967-68	—	—	742	4	746	746

Provincial Grants

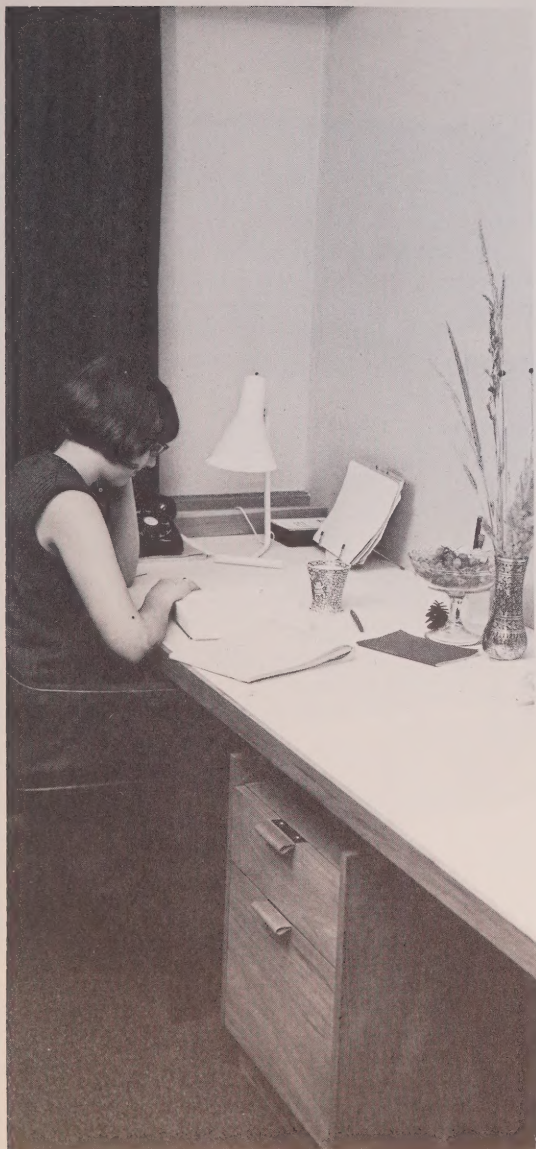
Year	Provincial Operating Grants(1) \$	Combined Provincial & Federal Operating Grants \$	Capital Grants \$
1963-64	205,000		300,000
1964-65	430,000	459,530	300,000
1965-66	638,500	707,634	2,295,000
1966-67	1,488,359	1,673,000	2,750,000
1967-68	2,327,364		5,975,000

(1) Includes Grants for New Universities Library Project of \$30,000 in 1963-64 and \$100,000 each in 1964-65, 1965-66 and 1966-67 and also scholarship allocations to the University of \$5,000 in 1964-65, \$13,500 in 1965-66 and \$18,000 in 1966-67.



Operating Revenue

	Actual 1965-66 \$000's	Actual 1966-67 \$000's	Estimate 1967-68 \$000's	Percentage of Total Income		
				1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Student Fees	137	257	383	16.1	13.4	14.1
Gifts for Operating Purposes	—	—	—	—	—	—
Endowment Income	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Income	19	—	—	2.3	—	—
Sub-Total	156	257	383	18.4	13.4	14.1
Federal Grant	69	185	—	8.1	9.7	—
Provincial Grant	625	1,470	2,327	73.5	76.9	85.9
Both Gov't Grants	694	1,655	2,327	81.6	86.6	85.9
Total Income	850	1,912	2,710	100.0	100.0	100.0



Major Capital Projects

	Amount of Provincial Assistance
Champlain College Academic '65	\$ 1,740,600
Champlain College Residential '65	301,000
Champlain College Student Union '65	444,700
Rubidge Hall '65	557,300
Peter Robinson College Residential '65	34,800
Catharine Parr Traill College '65	24,000
Nassau Campus Properties '65	430,400
Lady Eaton College '65	1,884,500
Catharine Parr Traill College Academic '65	59,900
Peter Robinson College Academic '66	100,400
Chemistry Building '66	3,655,000
Library '66	3,447,900
Nassau Campus Properties '66	71,400
Multi-Purpose Staging Building '67	1,350,800
Mechanical Building '67	441,800
	\$14,544,500
Site services, additions and renovations; court, land and property acquisitions; site development and landscaping.	3,449,000
TOTAL	\$17,993,500

University of Waterloo

Chancellor: Ira G. Needles
Chairman, Board of Governors: C. A. Pollock
President: J. G. Hagey

History

Originally incorporated in 1956 as Waterloo College and Associate Faculties (affiliated through Waterloo College with The University of Western Ontario), the University of Waterloo was authorized as a degree-granting institution in 1959. The University offers regular eight-month academic programs in arts, mathematics and science. Under the cooperative education plan (where the students alternate four-month semesters at the University and in industry and government agencies), degrees are offered in engineering, environmental studies (architecture), mathematics (actuarial, computer science and teaching options), applied chemistry, applied physics, physical and health education and recreation. The degree program in environmental studies leads to a post-degree program in architecture.

In 1967 the College of Optometry, formerly located in Toronto, became the School of Optometry under the Faculty of Science and offers courses leading to a Doctor of Optometry (O.D.) degree.

The University is non-denominational. Federated with it are St. Jerome's College (Roman Catholic) and three affiliated colleges: Renison (Anglican), St. Paul's (United Church), and Conrad Grebel (Mennonite).

The University is located in the northwest part of Waterloo on 1,080 acres and includes 20 major buildings.

Faculties and Schools

Faculty of Arts
Faculty of Engineering
Faculty of Mathematics
Faculty of Science
School of Physical and Health Education
School of Graduate Studies



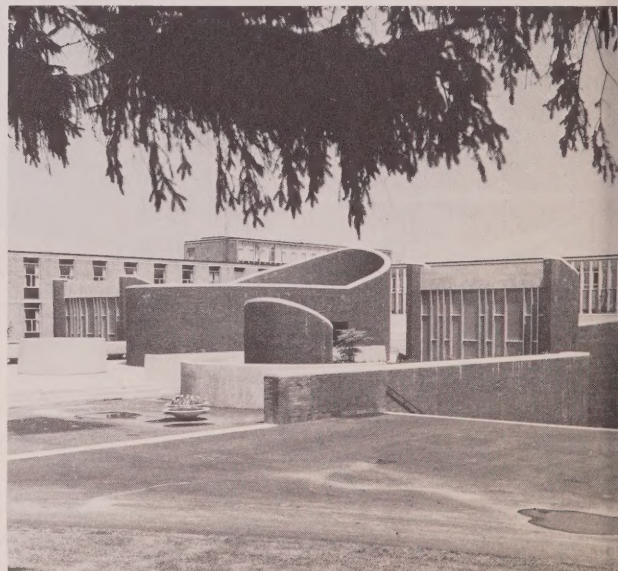
Full-Time Enrolment

Year	Preliminary Year	Diploma	Undergraduate	Graduate	Total Post Grade 13	Total Enrolment
1959-60	126	—	468	8	476	602
1960-61	93	—	731	22	753	846
1961-62	132	—	1,022	42	1,064	1,196
1962-63	76	—	1,549	69	1,618	1,694
1963-64	73	—	2,089	153	2,242	2,315
1964-65	23	—	2,812	302	3,114	3,137
1965-66	22	—	3,917	512	4,429	4,451
1966-67	16	—	5,001	702	5,703	5,719
1967-68	5	—	6,123	884	7,007	7,012

Provincial Grants

Year	Provincial Operating Grants(1) \$	Combined Provincial & Federal Operating Grants \$	Capital Grants \$
1957-58	100,000		500,000
1958-59	150,000		1,000,000
1959-60	250,000	390,352	1,000,000
1960-61	375,000	576,829	1,500,000
1961-62	600,000	853,330	1,500,000
1962-63	865,000	1,376,309	1,800,000
1963-64	1,575,000	2,180,860	3,000,000
1964-65	2,544,500	3,297,628	5,000,000
1965-66	4,077,500	5,008,896	10,100,000
1966-67	5,938,476	8,232,000	13,500,000
1967-68	13,650,394		11,750,000

(1) Includes scholarship allocations to University of \$94,500 in 1964-65, \$127,500 in 1965-66 and \$109,000 in 1966-67, and Extended Graduate Grants of \$200,000 in 1963-64, \$250,000 in 1964-65 and \$250,000 in 1965-66.

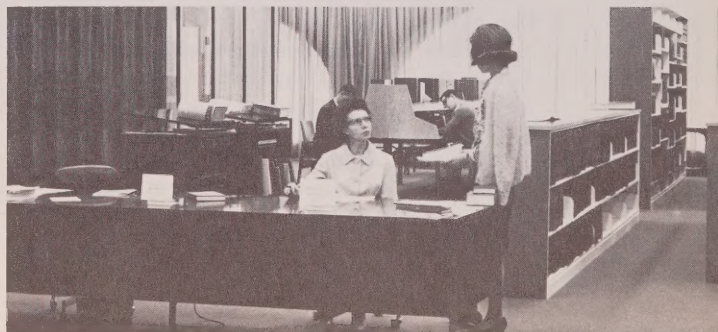


Operating Revenue

	Actual 1965-66 \$000's	Actual 1966-67 \$000's	Estimate 1967-68 \$000's	Percentage of Total Income		
				1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Student Fees	2,289	2,646	3,237	30.9	23.5	18.6
Gifts for Operating Purposes	14	—	—	.2	—	—
Endowment Income	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Income	214	467	465	2.9	4.2	2.7
Sub-Total	2,517	3,113	3,702	34.0	27.7	21.3
Federal Grant	931	2,293	—	12.6	20.4	—
Provincial Grant	3,950	5,830	13,650	53.4	51.9	78.7
Both Gov't Grants	4,881	8,123	13,650	66.0	72.3	78.7
Total Income	7,398	11,236	17,352	100.0	100.0	100.0

Major Capital Projects

	Amount of Provincial Assistance
Chemistry and Biology Building '65	\$ 4,064,100
Arts Library I '65	2,090,200
Arts Library II '65	893,900
Arts II Building '65	2,314,900
Miscellaneous Projects '64 '65	672,100
Residence I '65	649,600
Engineering III, Stage I '65	3,855,400
Lecture Building I '65	1,356,200
Campus Lecture Building '65	1,005,500
Food Services Building '65	2,996,200
Maintenance Stores and Commissary '65	776,700
Miscellaneous Projects '65 '66	1,595,100
Athletics and Physical Education Building '65	2,103,800
Residences II '65	1,149,400
Mathematics and Computer Building '65	5,385,900
Health Services Building '66	316,700



Minota Hagey Residence '67	253,500
	\$32,405,700
Site services, computer and equipment; library books, land acquisition, power system, TV equipment, building additions, renovations and completions; tunnel extension, furnishings.	7,682,500
TOTAL	\$40,088,200

The University of Western Ontario

London, Ontario

Chancellor: A. W. Trueman

Chairman, Board of Governors: A. E. Shepherd

President and Vice-Chancellor: D. C. Williams

History

"The Western University of London, Ontario" received its charter from the Legislature of the Province of Ontario in 1878. The first classes graduated in arts and in medicine in 1883. From its inception Western has been coeducational, and in 1908 its charter was amended so that it became undenominational and was permitted to receive financial assistance from the City of London and later from the Province.

In 1923 by Act of the Provincial Legislature the name of the University was changed to "The University of Western Ontario". By an Act of 1955 its powers were further defined and by an Act of 1967 its structure reorganized.

Affiliated with the University are three denominational colleges: Brescia College, King's (Christ the King) College, and Huron College.

The University of Western Ontario campus is set on more than 500 acres along the Thames River in North London.

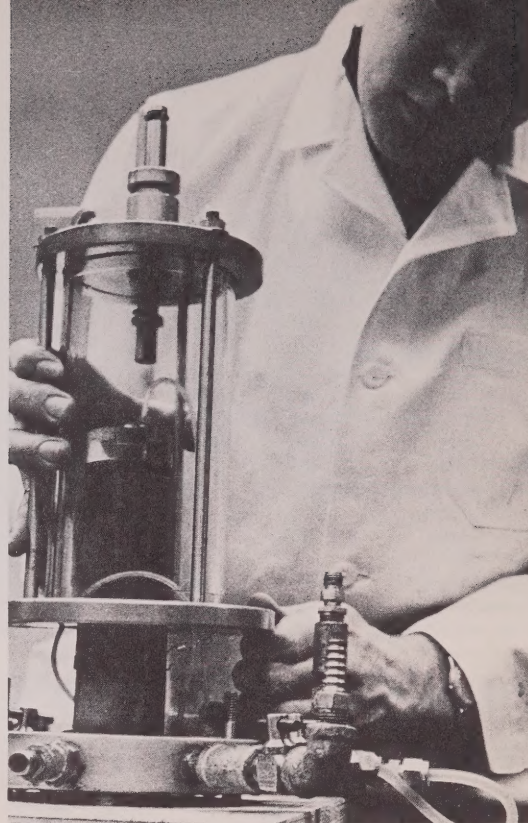
Faculties and Schools

*Faculty of Arts and Science

(University College, Middlesex College, Talbot College, College of Science, College of Music)

Faculty of Dentistry

Faculty of Engineering Science



Faculty of Graduate Studies

Faculty of Law

Faculty of Medicine

School of Business Administration

School of Library and Information Science

School of Nursing

Althouse College of Education

Summer School (London and Owen Sound)

French Summer School (Trois-Pistoles, P.Q.)

*The University Senate has approved establishment of the following Faculties: Faculty of Arts, Faculty of Music, Faculty of Science and Faculty of Social Science. At the time of printing of this report the structural organization of the new Faculties has not been completed.



Full-Time Enrolment⁽¹⁾

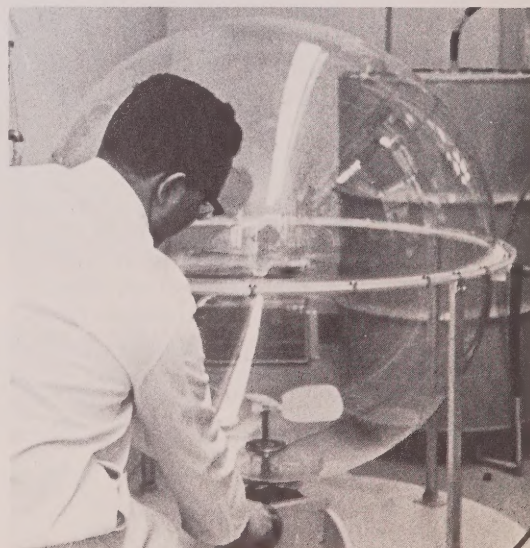
Year	Preliminary Year	Diploma	Undergraduate	Graduate	Total Post Grade 13	Total Enrolment
1959-60	—	—	2,366	456	2,822	2,822
1960-61	—	—	2,949	351	3,300	3,300
1961-62	—	—	3,357	405	3,762	3,762
1962-63	—	—	3,582	464	4,046	4,046
1963-64	—	—	4,147	572	4,719	4,719
1964-65	—	—	4,492	782	5,274	5,274
1965-66	—	—	5,035	847	5,882	5,882
1966-67	21	—	6,742	955	7,697	7,718
1967-68	21	9	7,270	1,029	8,299	8,329

(1) Enrolment for Affiliated and Federated Colleges not included prior to 1966-67.

Provincial Grants

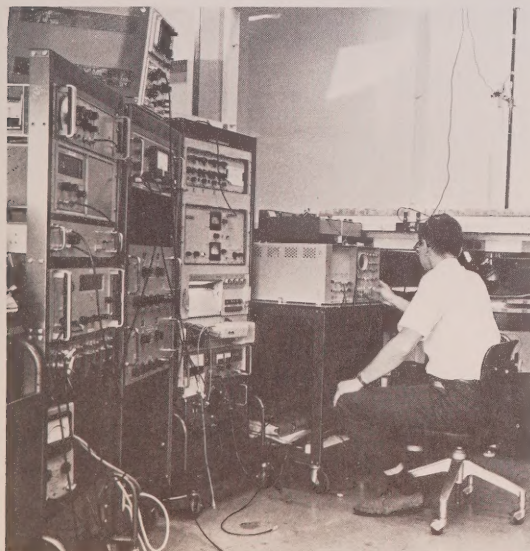
Year	Provincial Operating Grants(1) \$	Combined Provincial & Federal Operating Grants \$	Capital Grants \$
1957-58	825,000	1,443,405	1,000,000
1958-59	925,000	1,880,593	1,000,000
1959-60	1,035,000	1,991,229	1,000,000
1960-61	1,175,000	2,214,060	1,000,000
1961-62	1,475,000	2,561,283	1,200,000
1962-63	1,680,000	3,136,398	2,000,000
1963-64	2,675,000	4,189,386	3,500,000
1964-65	4,093,600	5,574,457	3,250,000
1965-66	5,860,000	7,332,161	7,050,000
1966-67	7,947,315	11,536,000	6,675,000
1967-68	15,659,313		2,700,000

(1) Includes scholarship allocations to the University of \$93,600 in 1964-65, \$100,000 in 1965-66 and \$86,000 in 1966-67, as well as Extended Graduate Grants of \$375,000 in 1963-64, \$460,000 in 1964-65 and \$460,000 in 1965-66.



Operating Revenue

	Actual 1965-66 \$000's	Actual 1966-67 \$000's	Estimate 1967-68 \$000's	Percentage of Total Income		
				1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Student Fees	3,714	3,766	4,033	30.9	22.7	18.2
Gifts for Operating Purposes	76	135	128	.6	.8	.6
Endowment Income	183	308	125	1.5	1.9	.5
Other Income	823	913	2,209	6.9	5.5	10.0
Sub-Total	4,796	5,122	6,495	39.9	30.9	29.3
Federal Grant	1,472	3,589	—	12.2	21.7	—
Provincial Grant	5,760	7,861	15,659	47.9	47.4	70.7
Both Gov't Grants	7,232	11,450	15,659	60.1	69.1	70.7
Total Income	12,028	16,572	22,154	100.0	100.0	100.0



Major Capital Projects

	Amount of Provincial Assistance
Dental Sciences Building	\$ 8,180,000
Medical Science Building '65	3,329,400
Chemistry Building '65	2,007,300
Biology — Geology Building — Addition '65	2,183,500
Natural Science Building '65	1,492,900
Talbot College '65	2,470,800
Second Women's Residence '65	638,400
Alumni Hall '65	1,000,000
OSHC Residence Complex No. I '67	908,700
	\$22,211,000
Building additions, renovations and expansions; boilers, hydro, greenhouse, land acquisition.	
TOTAL	\$29,473,900

University of Windsor

Windsor, Ontario

Chancellor: Lt.-Col. J. Keiller MacKay

Chairman, Board of Governors: John J. Stuart

President and Vice-Chancellor: J. Francis Leddy

History

Founded July 1, 1963, the University of Windsor is one of the youngest, and yet as an outgrowth of Assumption University founded more than 100 years ago, one of the oldest institutions of higher learning in Ontario. A non-denominational coeducational institution, the University of Windsor combines the federated Assumption University and three affiliated colleges: Holy Redeemer College, Canterbury College and Iona College. The university is located

on a 100 acre campus on the south bank of the Detroit River in the shadow of the Ambassador Bridge, and has a complex of 16 buildings. Proposed construction calls for an additional eight buildings, including a Fine Arts auditorium and athletic facilities.

Faculties and Schools

Faculty of Arts and Science

Faculty of Applied Science

Faculty of Business Administration

Faculty of Graduate Studies

Faculty of Law

School of Nursing

School of Physical and Health Education

School of Social Work

Full-Time Enrolment

Year	Preliminary Year	Diploma	Undergraduate	Graduate	Total Post Grade 13	Total Enrolment
1959-60	130	—	815	41	856	986
1960-61	147	—	998	40	1,038	1,185
1961-62	165	—	1,181	68	1,249	1,414
1962-63	164	—	1,336	75	1,411	1,575
1963-64	164	—	1,529	123	1,652	1,816
1964-65	162	—	1,679	145	1,824	1,986
1965-66	182	—	2,027	178	2,205	2,387
1966-67	141	104	2,344	223	2,567	2,812
1967-68	115	22	2,972	208	3,180	3,317



Provincial Grants

Year	Provincial Operating Grants (1) & (2) \$	Combined Provincial & Federal Grants \$	Capital Grants \$
1957-58	150,000	312,526	1,000,000
1958-59	275,000	549,375	1,000,000
1959-60	300,000	591,801	750,000
1960-61	400,000	726,516	1,500,000
1961-62	550,000	907,807	1,500,000
1962-63	665,000	1,164,645	1,750,000
1963-64	1,450,000	1,956,301	3,700,000
1964-65	1,638,000	2,136,688	5,200,000
1965-66	2,242,500	2,774,488	5,800,000
1966-67	2,738,119	3,999,000	2,600,000
1967-68	5,879,032		2,225,000

(1) 1963-64 was the first year in which a grant was paid to the University of Windsor. All prior payments were to Essex College. The 1963-64 Grant includes \$400,000 paid to Essex College — \$200,000 Operating and \$200,000 Capital.

(2) Includes scholarship allocations to the University of \$63,000 in 1964-65, \$67,500 in 1965-66 and \$65,000 in 1966-67, as well as Extended Graduate Grants of \$150,000 in 1963-64, \$175,000 in 1964-65 and \$175,000 in 1965-66.



Operating Revenue

	Actual 1965-66 \$000's	Actual 1966-67 \$000's	Estimate 1967-68 \$000's	Percentage of Total Income		
				1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Student Fees	1,466	1,739	2,108	34.2	29.8	25.6
Gifts for Operating Purposes	27	30	—	.6	.5	—
Endowment Income	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Income	84	141	260	2.0	2.4	3.1
Sub-Total	1,577	1,910	2,368	36.8	32.7	28.7
Federal Grant	532	1,261	—	12.4	21.6	—
Provincial Grant	2,175	2,673	5,879	50.8	45.7	71.3
Both Gov't Grants	2,707	3,934	5,879	63.2	67.3	71.3
Total Income	4,284	5,844	8,247	100.0	100.0	100.0

Major Capital Projects

	Amount of Provincial Assistance
Basilian Property '65	\$ 2,619,000
Biology Building '65	1,844,600
Windsor Hall — South Wing '65	1,745,700
Windsor Hall Tower — North Wing '65	2,435,900
Essex Hall II '65	2,694,500
Residence Building I '66	497,000
School of Physical Education Building '67	1,483,700
	\$13,320,400
Land and property acquisition; utilities' extension and central refrigeration; building completion, miscellaneous capital.	3,638,800
TOTAL	\$16,959,200

York University

Toronto, Ontario

Chancellor: Air Marshal W. A. Curtis

Chairman, Board of Governors: William Pearson Scott

President: Murray G. Ross

History

York University was founded in 1959 and accepted its first students in 1960. The Joseph E. Atkinson College first offered degree courses for evening and part-time students in 1962. In the following year, the Faculty of Arts and Science introduced its own distinctive program of degree studies, and the University accepted its first postgraduate students in 1964. In 1966 the Faculty of Administrative Studies was established and Glendon College officially was opened. In 1967 a third college and residence were completed at the York Campus, and the Senate enacted legislation to establish a Faculty of Fine Arts. In 1968 the Osgoode Hall Law School will become a professional faculty in the University.

The University has three major academic projects. They are the development of a largely residential liberal arts college for 1,000 undergraduates at the Glendon Campus; the creation of a distinctive academic program for evening and part-time students in the Joseph E. Atkinson College; and finally, the continuing development of a multi-faculty university at York Campus, where the Faculty of Arts and Science, formerly at the Glendon Campus, is now located.

The York campus consists of 600 acres of rolling land on the northern boundary of Metropolitan

Toronto. This campus is being developed to accommodate 7,000 full-time students by 1970 and 15,000 by 1980. By 1968 the York campus will contain four colleges and their associated residences, three science and social science buildings, a library, an auditorium, a physical education centre, Atkinson College, the law school, lecture hall buildings, and a variety of residential and service buildings.

The Glendon campus, situated at Bayview and Lawrence Avenues in Toronto, is comprised of a main academic and administrative building, a library, residences for men and women, and attractive indoor and outdoor physical education facilities.

Faculties and Schools

Faculty of Arts and Science

Faculty of Fine Arts

Faculty of Graduate Studies

Faculty of Law*

Faculty of Administrative Studies

Faculty of Environmental Studies

*Osgoode Hall Law School becomes a faculty in York University on July 1, 1968



Full-Time Enrolment

Year	Preliminary	Diploma	Undergraduate	Graduate	Total Post Grade 13	Total Enrolment
1960-61	—	—	76	—	76	76
1961-62	—	—	216	—	216	216
1962-63	—	—	305	—	305	305
1963-64	—	—	511	—	511	511
1964-65	—	—	784	11	795	795
1965-66	—	—	1,453	38	1,491	1,491
1966-67	—	—	2,540	119	2,659	2,659
1967-68	—	—	3,509	226	3,735	3,735

Provincial Grants

Year	Provincial Operating Grants(1) \$	Combined Provincial & Federal Operating Grants (1) \$	Capital Grants \$
1959-60	25,000		
1960-61	250,000	272,913	550,000
1961-62	400,000	463,142	1,150,000
1962-63	700,000	809,453	2,000,000
1963-64	900,000	1,063,077	6,400,000
1964-65	1,330,000	1,553,016	7,000,000
1965-66	2,306,000	2,669,566	14,000,000
1966-67	3,842,119	5,103,000	13,000,000
1967-68	7,622,449		12,725,000

(1) Includes scholarship allocations to the University of \$30,000 in 1964-65, \$56,000 in 1965-66 and \$70,000 in 1966-67.



Operating Revenue

	Actual	Actual	Estimate	Percentage of Total Income		
	1965-66 \$000's	1966-67 \$000's	1967-68 \$000's	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Student Fees	1,118	1,849	2,667	29.1	26.2	25.3
Gifts for Operating Purposes	—	6	—	—	.1	—
Endowment Income	—	22	—	—	.3	—
Other Income	108	165	270	2.8	2.3	2.5
Sub-Total	1,226	2,042	2,937	31.9	28.9	27.8
Federal Grant	364	1,261	—	9.5	17.8	—
Provincial Grant	2,250	3,772	7,622	58.6	53.3	72.2
Both Gov't Grants	2,614	5,033	7,622	68.1	71.1	72.2
Total Income	3,840	7,075	10,559	100.0	100.0	100.0

Major Capital Projects

	Amount of	Law School '66	6,201,500
	Provincial	College "D" '66	1,979,600
	Assistance	Central Plaza '67	2,436,100
Physical Plant Workshops I '65	\$ 548,600	McLaughlin College Residence '67	336,000
Women's Residence '66	347,200		\$49,936,700
Steacie Science Library '65	2,148,300	Site services and developments;	
Central Utilities and Distribution '65	2,579,100	improvements, TV equipment, rink, partial buildings.	3,001,100
Founder's College '65	1,990,100	TOTAL	\$52,937,800
Farquharson Life Science Building '65	3,576,800		
Burton Auditorium '65	720,800		
Lecture Hall I '65	948,800		
Behavioural Sciences Building '65	3,178,900		
Vanier College Academic '66	1,663,000		
Joseph Atkinson College I '65	1,593,500		
Humanities and Social Sciences '65	10,628,400		
Second Science Building '65	4,763,800		
Winters College '66	2,329,500		
Physical Education and Recreation Centre '66	1,228,900		
Vanier College Residence '65	369,600		
Winters College Residence '66	368,200		

Related Institutions

In addition to providing financial assistance to certain universities and colleges in the province, the Department also administers grants to other institutions with which a working relationship has been established because of the nature of their activities.

Art Gallery of Ontario

In 1966, by an Act of the Legislative Assembly, the Art Gallery of Toronto acquired its present name and at the same time became eligible for grants from the Province.

In keeping with its new provincial responsibilities, the Art Gallery of Ontario has expanded its extension staff and services in the past year. By means of visits to many Ontario communities, the organization of two provincial seminars, municipal and provincial surveys, and private discussions with individual gallery directors, curators and boards, the Art Gallery of Ontario staff has studied the needs of the various regions of the Province in readying itself to best serve the people of Ontario. Where areas of duplication have arisen, every effort has been made and is being made to merge operations or to avoid such duplication.

Considerable progress has been made in the Gallery's efforts to serve the Province. Since September 1967 the Gallery has booked exhibitions into several universities and municipal art galleries, including Queen's University, Kingston; McMaster University, Hamilton; The University of Western Ontario, London; Seneca College of Applied Arts and Technology; Oakville's New Centennial Gallery; the Tom Thomson Memorial Gallery of Fine Art, Owen Sound; Oshawa;

Stratford; St. Catharines, and Kitchener. The new list of exhibitions being prepared for distribution for 1968/69 contains ten exhibitions mostly from the Art Gallery of Ontario's permanent collection. Cooperation between the Provincial gallery and other major museums such as the national galleries of Ottawa and Washington, the Smithsonian Institute, the Museum of Modern Art, New York and the Royal Ontario Museum promises even better exhibitions for Ontario.

In addition to the exhibitions, the Gallery has in the last six months loaned over 14,000 slides and 1,500 reproductions to universities, schools, art associations and study groups in Ontario and has inaugurated a province-wide lecture program.

Royal Ontario Museum

The Royal Ontario Museum came into existence by an act of the provincial legislature passed on April 16, 1912. It consisted of five separate museums — Art and Archaeology, Geology, Mineralogy, Palaeontology, and Zoology — each with its own director, administration and budget. In 1955, the five separate museums were merged into a single institution under one director.

It is the largest museum in the British Commonwealth outside London and, as part of the University of Toronto, the largest university museum in the world. It has more than six acres of floor space, half of this devoted to public galleries.

The Museum is best known for its collection of Chinese art and archaeology, the largest outside the Orient, and for its extensive mineralogy collection. It also has significant collections in the life sciences:

geology, vertebrate and invertebrate palaeontology, entomology, ichthyology, ornithology and mammalogy. Other major departments are concerned with Egyptian, west Asian, Greek and Roman, and European cultures and with ethnology, textiles and Canadiana.

The Museum is more than a storehouse of the past; it actively is engaged in research and teaching. Thousands of students annually visit the R.O.M. to study and to receive instruction from members of its Education department who also travel to schools throughout the province. Many of the curatorial staff teach at the University; field parties work in many parts of the world uncovering relics of the past or gathering new specimens; information on new findings is constantly being published.

It is expected that the R.O.M. will separate in 1968 from the University of Toronto, with which it has been associated since 1947. When this happens, the R.O.M. will receive a separate provincial grant which, together with public support, should enable it to continue to be a vital contributor to the cultural life of the city, province and country.

Royal Botanical Gardens

The Royal Botanical Gardens, established by a Special Act of the Ontario Legislature in 1941, have been developed extensively since the end of World War II. Stretching over 2,000 acres, a large section of which is retained in its natural environment, the Gardens are a fine example of park development. In the last few years, with the support of the Province, there has been an expansion of scientific programs, including

staff, equipment, research facilities and greenhouses.

Programs of instruction in such courses as plant taxonomy, or woody plants for landscape purposes, have been successfully initiated in cooperation with the interested departments of several universities. Since botanical gardens in Canada are few in number, it is likely that Ontario universities will continue to explore the possibilities at the Royal Botanical Gardens for service and cooperation in specific projects.

A Formula for operating grants to provincially assisted Universities

Introduction

The idea of devising an objective formula as the basis of allocating operating grants from the Province to the Provincially Assisted Universities of Ontario has been approved in principle by individual university presidents, by the Committee of Presidents, by the Committee on University Affairs, and by the Minister of University Affairs. It has been strongly endorsed by the Bladen Commission in its Report on the Financing of Higher Education. Notwithstanding such support for the principle, it was a challenging task to construct a formula in such a way as to meet all reasonable objections and concerns. A Subcommittee on Finance, organized by the Committee on University Affairs and concerned with formula grant systems, worked closely with a Subcommittee on Operating Grants Formula of the Research Committee of Presidents. The two Subcommittees had three joint working meetings and general agreement was reached with regard to the categorization and weighting of various courses, the general principles surrounding the type and construction of the recommended formula and the methods of operation suggested in this document. The detailed recommendations made in this document were then discussed with the Committee of Presidents and that Committee was in accord with them, subject only to a concern for continuing review.

The Purpose of a Formula

The purpose of a formula is to provide an objective mechanism for determining the share of the total Provincial operating grant to be allocated to each university. The use of a formula for such distribution presupposes that the amount available will be sufficient, together with other major sources of income, to enable the university system to continue to function at least at its present level of excellence. It is frequently pointed out that universities are spending institutions and that there is no upper limit, within reason, to

what they can usefully spend on improved teaching, more extensive research and the facilities which these things involve. These comments are made in order to emphasize that while a formula will ensure equitable distribution of moneys, it will not, in itself, ensure an adequate level of support.

It is also emphasized at the outset that the kind of formula proposed here is not intended to limit or control the expenditure of funds granted to the universities. The formula's sole purpose is to determine for each university what is described later as *basic operating income*. Regulations about the acceptable purposes for which grant income may be used are a separate matter for possible exploration by the Committee on University Affairs.

The Nature of a Formula

Many kinds of formulae, some of them highly involved and complicated, have been devised in other jurisdictions. In Ontario the formula adopted reflects a concern for continuing university autonomy in the internal management of university affairs. It is hoped, therefore, that in this Province, a relatively simple pattern of weighted enrolment will produce a reasonable degree of objective equality of grants distribution which will be consistent with such autonomy.

The Desirability of a Formula

A properly designed formula will:

- a. Buttress the independence of universities by ensuring a basic income to each institution without the ever-closer scrutiny of operating budgets necessarily involved in subjective review.
- b. Provide a more certain basis for university planning, give universities maximum incentive for effective management and allow the healthiest kind of competition amongst universities for achievement.

For the universities, these advantages are obvious and compelling. From the standpoint of the Government, the formula adopted provides similar attractions and will:

- a. Obviate the necessity of detailed scrutiny of university operating submissions. The granting body can thus turn more of its attention and energy to major questions of the over-all level of support, the co-ordination of long-range planning, the special needs of new institutions and consideration of support of new or special projects which may not be adequately sustained within the formula system.
- b. Provide equitable treatment. Justice not only is, but is seen to be, done.
- c. Ensure to private donors that gifts for operating purposes will be an added resource of the university and not a substitute for public support. It must be the purpose of any granting authority to encourage response to university initiatives in seeking extra support from local governments and private sources.

Some of these advantages were put forth in greater detail in the Report of the Bladen Commission (page 43), which, as stated earlier, was very much in favour of formula financing.

Difficulties and Objections

A formula is not a panacea for all of the problems which arise in the relations between universities and the Government. Most of the possible objections to the formula idea have to do with probable inadequacies of the formula in achieving its objectives rather than with the objectives themselves. It may be said that the pressing of special needs outside of the formula, which would include major developments such as new faculties or schools in established institutions, will negate the objectivity which the formula is designed to achieve. The only possible answer to this is

that such special needs will require scrupulous definition in practice and limitation in time.

It is also true that the same formula cannot be used both for emergent universities and established institutions. There is probably no substitute for subjective decision-making, within a limited time, until a new university's special needs are reduced to a point where the institution can "go on standard formula". *It must be borne in mind, however, that the emergent situation cannot go on indefinitely.*

It has been said that a mechanical system of grants will produce mediocrity and/or sameness in all universities. The Committee on University Affairs feels that this will be a danger only if,

- a. the level of Government support is not high enough to maintain quality,
- b. the system is such as to discourage would-be donors from giving private support for special projects and special areas of excellence. (In this connection the question as to whether some part of the existing endowment income should be included in the calculation of basic operating income was carefully considered. It was felt that such a step would be a disincentive to private donors and municipal governments who were potential contributors in the future.)
- c. the individual institutions fail to use the grant support which they receive with effective imagination.

As noted earlier, the formula will not solve all problems. It should be recognized, however, that it can be the means of solving many of the problems which have confronted the Government and the Committee on University Affairs in recent years. As to the particular formula adopted, objections may be raised about some of the detail. This document will attempt to show that, after considering alternative approaches, a decision has been made in each case on the

course which offers the most practical way of achieving the over-all objective.

The Formula

General Principles

The following points are the basis on which the formula was constructed:

- a. The formula should be as simple as possible consistent with achieving its objectives.
- b. For the purpose of the formula, income from two major sources,
 - (i) Standard tuition fees for the enrolment or portion thereof counted in the formula calculation, and
 - (ii) Provincial Government grants, are designated as *basic operating income*.
- c. The formula reflects roughly the relative costs of the various types of instruction offered, but it is felt that no exact relationship is possible or necessary.
- d. The formula operates in practice in such a way as to ensure to each university certain knowledge of its income for planning purposes. Basic operating income should be calculated on the approved estimate of weighted enrolment which is hereafter described as the number of *basic income units* and adjusted to the actual number of basic income units as of 1st December of the year for which the grant is intended.

The idea of providing a guaranteed minimum income was also explored at length, but this was rejected on the grounds that it could lead to the over-estimating of enrolment to ensure a higher guaranteed minimum figure.

- e. Provision must be made for review of the formula on a continuing basis, taking into account cost study information as it becomes available and other evidence of significant shifting within the agreed weighted categories. It is understood that the Association of Universities and

Colleges of Canada has authorized a thorough cost study the results of which, while not expected for another year should, nevertheless, be of extreme interest and relevance in this regard.

Categorization and Weighting

- a. There should be as few categories of enrolment as possible.
- b. The basic unit should include the general degree work offered in a liberal arts college. Work in honours, professional and graduate courses should be related on a rough cost basis to this basic core. This conclusion was reached after testing the possibility of using all first-year work as a base. The possibility was rejected in favour of the general liberal arts core because of substantial evidence of wide variation in the cost of first-year courses at different universities and inconsistency in the treatment of first-year general and first-year honours courses.

It is acknowledged that the inclusion of first-year honours courses in Category 1 does not necessarily reflect the cost or importance of these courses when compared to first-year courses of disciplines included in higher categories. The latter first-year courses are represented in such higher categories as an integral part of the average cost of the four-year program in the respective disciplines.

- c. *Table of Categories for Determining Basic Income Units*

Undergraduate, Diploma and First Degree

Category 1

All General Arts (Note 1)
All General Science
All Pre-Medicine
All Pre-Business Administration

Weight 1

All Pre-Commerce
 All Journalism
 All Secretarial Science
 All Social Work
 First-Year Honours Arts and Science
 Technology (Lakehead University)
 All Undergraduate Diploma Courses, other than those
 specifically listed
Category 2 *Weight 1.5*
 Upper Years Honours Arts (including "make-up" year
 and "four-year major" programmes). (*Note 1*)
 All Commerce
 All Physical Education
 All Law
 All Library Science (including "make-up" year)
 All Fine and Applied Arts
 All Physical and Occupational Therapy — both degree
 and diploma
 Medical Interns and Residents
 Art as Applied to Medicine — diploma course
Note 1 — Includes all faculties and departments which
 are normally considered to be within the Faculty of Arts
 but which may have a separate organizational identity.
Category 3 *Weight 2*
 Upper Years Honours Science (including "make-up"
 year and "four-year major" programmes)
 All Nursing
 All Engineering
 All Food and Household Sciences
 All Pharmacy
 All Architecture
 All Forestry
 All Agriculture
 All Hygiene and Public Health
 All Music — both degree and diploma

Dental Hygiene — diploma course
 Public Health Nursing — diploma course
Category 4 *Weight 3*
 All Medicine
 All Dentistry
 All Veterinary Medicine

Graduate

Category 5 *Weight 2*
 Masters' Level (and First-Year Ph.D. direct from
 Baccalaureate)
 — Commerce and Business Administration
 — Social Work
 — Hospital Administration
 — Public Administration
 — Journalism
Category 6 *Weight 3*
 Masters' Level (and First-Year Ph.D. direct from
 Baccalaureate)
 — Humanities
 — Social Sciences
 — Mathematics
 — Law
 — Fine and Applied Arts
 — Library Science (other than "make-up" year)
 — Physical and Health Education
 — Physical and Occupational Therapy
 M. Phil.
 Other Graduates (including all specialist graduate
 diploma courses)
Category 7 *Weight 4*
 Masters' Level (and First-Year Ph.D. direct from
 Baccalaureate)
 — Psychology
 — Geography

- Engineering
- Science
- Medicine
- Agriculture
- Architecture
- Forestry
- Food and Household Science
- Hygiene and Public Health
- Music
- Nursing
- Pharmacy
- Child Study
- Dentistry
- Veterinary Medicine
- Urban and Regional Planning

Category 8

Weight 6

All Ph.D. (except First-Year Ph.D. direct from Baccalaureate)

d. *Notes on the Table of Categories*

1. In determining full-time equivalent enrolment, the following definitions should be used:
 - (i) Full-time equivalent enrolment of students on "Co-operative" and "Trimester" programs shall be one-half the sum of the semester registrations.
 - (ii) Full-time equivalent enrolment of Federated and Affiliated Colleges shall be that share of total enrolment as reflected by that portion of the teaching service performed by the university.
2. Students in the upper years of Honours undergraduate work in psychology, geography and mathematics shall be included in Category 3. Costs of undergraduate honours work in these subjects appear to be on the average similar to costs in honours science. At the masters' level, however, mathematics would seem to be more appropriately grouped with the humanities

and social sciences, while psychology and geography, because of laboratory and field work requirements, remain with science and engineering.

3. "Other Graduates" as shown in Category 6 includes all graduate degree and diploma programs not specifically covered in the descriptions of other categories.
4. The following conclusions regarding categories and weights for part-time students were reached:
 - (i) Part-time *undergraduate* students (including extramural students) working towards a Baccalaureate degree, — be taken on a full-course registration basis divided by *six* and the full-time equivalent counted in the appropriate undergraduate category.
 - (ii) Part-time *graduate* students (doing course work) — to be taken on a full-course registration basis divided by *five* and the full-time equivalent counted in the appropriate graduate category.
 - (iii) Part-time graduate students (actively doing dissertation under continuing supervision) — be assigned a weight of one.
5. Preliminary Year students have been excluded from the Table. This is a special type course which does not fit in with the general pattern of categories and weights established. However, for purposes of calculation it is felt that a provisional weight of .7 (seven-tenths) should be assigned to this group.
6. Special problems arise in connection with summer sessions and/or year-round programs at the graduate level. They are further complicated because the intention is that students in Categories 6, 7 and 8 should be counted only once in a given 12 month period. This intention can be preserved while greatly facilitating the reporting of enrolment, by arranging to count

graduate enrolment on a trimester basis (in the fall, winter and spring semesters). Two semester enrolment would be required for the completion of a "year" for students in Category 5, while three semesters would be required for each full "year" in Categories 6, 7 and 8. As a result, enrolment in Category 5 will have a weight of one for each semester enrolment, enrolment in Category 6 will also have a weight of one for each semester enrolment, enrolment in Category 7 will have a weight of one and one-third for each semester enrolment and enrolment in Category 8 will have a weight of two for each semester enrolment. This interpretation would seem to make for convenience in reporting and should provide, as well, for a fair treatment in the case of fractional years.

It is necessary to assert here that the placement of a course in a particular category *is not a judgment about the relative importance of that course or the relative unimportance of other courses*. It is hoped that in universities, at least, the normal tendency to relate the cost of a program with its importance both to the institution and to society as a whole may be resisted. Nor do the suggested categorizations pretend to reflect precisely the relative costs of each course at every university. While use was made of the results of a cost study at the University of Toronto, it is known that relative costs there differ significantly from those elsewhere. Knowledge of relative costs from other sources has also been used in determining the categories recommended. It is not intended, however, that the relationship suggested in the category table should be reflected in detail in the spending of any university. *It cannot be over-emphasized that the formula is designed to produce a reasonably equit-*

able over-all distribution of basic university income. It is not intended as a pattern for spending.

The formula weights do not reflect the very important differences in costs among various subjects within a given program or among course years. These differences are averaged out in the weighting process and are not significant for the relatively simple income-producing formula proposed.

Operation of the Formula

- a. Total enrolment (full-time and part-time, undergraduate and graduate) is to be translated into *basic income units* (students in the basic arts core are weighted as one unit each, others according to the above Table of Categories and Weights). The value of the basic income unit for the first and subsequent years of operation of the formula will be determined by the Government on the advice of the Committee on University Affairs.
- b. The Committee will review estimated enrolment and providing that, in its judgment, these estimates are reasonable, the *estimated basic operating income* of the university will be calculated by multiplying the number of basic income units by the value assigned to the basic unit. For example, if University X estimates a total student enrolment of 3,500 which translates (by using the scale of weights for the various categories) into 7,000 basic income units and the assigned income per unit is \$1,200, then the estimated basic operating income for University X will be $7,000 \times 1,200 = \$8,400,000$. The estimated basic operating income will be adjusted upwards or downwards to the basic operating income calculated on the actual number of basic income units as of 1st December in the year for which the grant is intended.
- c. For purposes of calculating the distribution of the Provincial grants, the use of a 'standard' (median) fee for

each course will be used. Consideration was given to the use of actual fees, but this was rejected as being prejudicial to individual institutions. The method adopted has the benefit of discouraging universities from moving towards lower fees. At the same time it is pointed out that this method will not preclude universities from charging special fees for special services. The Committee on University Affairs has proposed the use of this 'standard' fee concept and has suggested that the universities be encouraged to move towards a common fee structure and possibly a single academic fee for all courses and years.

The fees received for part-time students (including extramural students) registered for programs leading to a Baccalaureate degree and the portion of fees of students in affiliated or federated colleges which represents the teaching service performed by the university, must also be included.

Methods of Revision

The crucial step in implementing the formula will be the determination of the figure to be assigned to the basic income unit together with the projected annual increases in this figure. This will require careful calculation of present expenditures and basic income units derived from present enrolment, together with a similar calculation for the coming year. The danger of producing serious distortion in the income of one or more universities through the inaugural phase of the formula system must be recognized and guarded against. Continuing study and regular review of the formula system is also essential to ensure continued confidence in its efficiency.

Recommendations

The formula system is to be implemented for the purpose of distributing Provincial grants to eligible universities in the

Province of Ontario on the following basis:

- a. That the estimated basic operating income for each university be determined on the basis of weighted categories as tabled in this document.
- b. That the total amount of Provincial grant payable to each institution shall be the sum remaining when 'standard' fee income (for the actual enrolment or portion thereof counted in establishing the number of basis income units) has been deducted from the basic operating income calculated on the basis of actual weighted enrolment on 1st December of the academic year for which the grant is made.
- c. That the value of the basic income unit be determined by the Government on the advice of the Committee on University Affairs. Subject to the ability of the Government to make the required funds available the value should be set at a level, rising each year, which will produce income sufficient to maintain present standards of quality and modest but steady improvement in the work of Provincially Assisted Universities.
- d. That the application of the formula be undertaken on a test basis for a three-year period with provision for annual increases in the value of the basic income unit as determined by Government on the advice of the Committee on University Affairs, keeping in mind the objectives stated in the preceding paragraphs.
- e. The Committee on University Affairs is charged with the responsibility for implementing this formula, as a basis for its recommendations for operating grants for 1967-68 and subsequent years, and with conducting extensive research into the whole area of formula financing in consultation with the Committee of Presidents and other interested parties. It is to be noted that this document is the product of a close co-operative effort between the Subcommittee on Finance of the Committee on University

Affairs and the Subcommittee on Operating Grants Formula of the Research Committee of the Committee of Presidents and is an example of the achievements that can be made from such coordinated efforts.
January, 1968.

Appendix to Formula Report

The original version of this Report was prepared by Subcommittees representing the Committee on University Affairs and the Committee of Presidents of Universities of Ontario. They had the following membership:

Committee on University Affairs

Dr. A. N. Bourns, Professor of Chemistry, McMaster University

Dr. D. T. Wright, Dean of Engineering, The University of Waterloo, and Chairman of the Joint Subcommittees

Dr. K. Taylor, Professor of Economics, McMaster University.

Committee of Presidents

Dr. T. L. Batke, Vice-President (Academic), The University of Waterloo

Mr. B. Trotter, Assistant to the President, Queen's University

Mr. R. B. Willis, Vice-President (Administration), The University of Western Ontario.

Mr. J. McCarthy, Director of Finance, Department of University Affairs, acted as Secretary to the Joint Subcommittee and Mr. E. E. Stewart, Assistant Deputy Minister, Department of University Affairs, attended all sessions as a consultant.

The Report, in its final form, was prepared following a joint meeting of the Committee on University Affairs and the Committee of Presidents and forwarded to the Minister of University Affairs by the Committee on University Affairs on 15th November, 1966. In late November, the Honourable

William G. Davis indicated his acceptance of the Report, on behalf of the Government, and asked the Committee on University Affairs to prepare its recommendations for operating grants for 1967-68 on the basis of the formula as outlined. This was done and universities were informed of the basic income unit for 1967-68 (\$1,320) and supplementary grants in February of 1967. Final calculations of the grants were based on submissions of actual enrolment figures in December of 1967.

Bill 126/1964

An Act to establish

the Department of University Affairs

Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows:

Interpre-
tation

1. In this Act,
 - (a) "Department" means the Department of University Affairs;
 - (b) "Minister" means the member of the Executive Council designated by the Lieutenant Governor in Council as the Minister of University Affairs.

Department
established

2. There shall be a department of the public service to be known as the Department of University Affairs over which the Minister shall preside and have charge.

Deputy
Minister

- 3.—(1) The Lieutenant Governor in Council may appoint a Deputy Minister of the Department.

Staff
1961-62,
c. 121

- (2) Such officers, clerks and servants may be appointed under *The Public Service Act*, 1961-62 as are deemed necessary from time to time for the proper conduct of the business of the Department.

Advisory
bodies

- (3) The Lieutenant Governor in Council may appoint such advisory committees or other consulting bodies as are deemed necessary from time to time.

Assignment
of Acts to
Minister

4. Notwithstanding any other Act, the Lieutenant Governor in Council may assign the administration of any Act to the Minister, and the Minister shall be responsible for the administration of any Act so assigned and may exercise the powers and shall perform the duties of the Minister named in any Act so assigned.

Capital
expenditures
financed
through The
Ontario
Universities
Capital Aid
Corporation

5. The Minister may determine the amount of any capital expenditure of a university that may be financed through The Ontario Universities Capital Aid Corporation, and debentures may be purchased from a university by the Corporation only on the recommendation of the Minister.

Expenses

- 6.—(1) Except during the fiscal year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, the expenses of the Department shall be paid out of the moneys appropriated therefor by the Legislature.

Idem

- (2) During the fiscal year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, the expenses of the Department shall be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Commence-
ment

7. This Act comes into force on the day it receives Royal Assent.

Short title

8. This Act may be cited as *The Department of University Affairs Act, 1964*.

Table 1

Full-Time Graduate and Undergraduate Enrolment in the Provincially Assisted Universities (Fall Registration)
1964-65 to 1967-68

University	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	University	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
I. Degree Programs					II. Other Programs				
Brock	124	361	530	681	Preliminary Year ⁽¹⁾				
Carleton	2,480	2,824	3,510	4,872	Carleton	249	244	214	294
Guelph	1,652	2,099	2,889	4,015	Laurentian	—	—	—	30
Lakehead	269	431	747	1,059	Ottawa	557	580	571	561
Laurentian	556	938	1,129	1,300	Waterloo	23	22	16	5
—Algoma	—	—	—	79	Western	—	—	21	21
—Nipissing	—	—	—	50	Windsor	162	182	141	115
McMaster	3,312	3,779	4,648	5,191	Sub-Total	991	1,028	963	1,026
Osgoode Hall	484	526	551	566					
Ottawa	3,281	3,293	3,428	4,073	Technology—Lakehead	197	402	313	401
Queen's	4,029	4,643	5,103	5,753	Diploma Courses ⁽²⁾				
Toronto—Main	15,207	16,644	17,199	18,381	Carleton	—	—	—	1
—Scarborough	—	191	502	961	Guelph	275	315	409	342
—Erindale	—	—	—	151	Lakehead	—	—	123	125
Trent	105	291	513	746	Ontario College of Art	883	929	949	1,024
Waterloo	3,114	4,429	5,703	7,007	Ottawa	—	—	117	246
Western	5,274	5,882	7,697	8,299	Queen's	—	—	6	28
Windsor	1,824	2,205	2,567	3,180	Toronto	—	—	492	482
York	795	1,491	2,659	3,735	Western	—	—	—	9
Sub-Total	42,506	50,027	59,375	70,099	Windsor	—	—	104	22
					Sub-Total	1,158	1,244	2,200	2,279
					Total Full-Time				
					Enrolment	44,852	52,701	62,851	73,805

(1) The "Preliminary Year" category refers to Students in the Qualifying year (Post Grade 12).

(2) The "Diploma Courses" category refers to undergraduate Students working towards a *Diploma*.

Table 2

Full-Time Graduate Enrolment in the Provincially Assisted Universities 1964-65 to 1967-68

University	1964	1965	1966	1967
Brock	—	—	—	2
Carleton	217	268	281	408
Guelph	154	206	250	360
Lakehead	—	1	—	6
Laurentian	—	—	—	—
McMaster	410	523	647	779
Osgoode	2	2	4	1
Ottawa	632	610	477	746
Queen's	458	523	609	721
Toronto	2,412	3,092	3,142	3,257
Trent	3	6	1	4
Waterloo	302	512	702	884
Western	782	847	955	1,029
Windsor	145	178	223	208
York	11	38	119	226
Total	5,528	6,806	7,410	8,631

Note: Graduate enrolment includes the following programs of study: Agriculture, Architecture, Child Study, Commerce-Business Administration, Dentistry, Engineering, Forestry, Geography, Hospital Administration, Household and Food Sciences, Humanities, Hygiene and Public Health, Journalism, Law, Library Science, Mathematics, Medicine, Music, Nursing, Pharmacy, Physical and Health Education, Physical and Biological Sciences, Physical and Occupational Therapy, Psychology, Public Administration, Social Work, Social Sciences, Veterinary Medicine, Landscape Architecture, Agriculture Engineering and Philosophy and Education (at the University of Ottawa). Graduate enrolment reported *excludes* professional courses leading to the baccalaureate degree and the first year of a two year master's degree program.

Table 3

First Year Undergraduate Enrolment in Provincially Assisted Universities in Ontario — 1964, 1965, 1966 and 1967

Post-Grade 13 only

University	1964	1965	1966	1967
Brock	124	277	321	357
Carleton	938	1,081	1,431	1,679
Guelph	478	894	1,249	1,590
Lakehead	172	259	413	519
Laurentian	310	534	526	515
—Algoma	—	—	—	79
—Nipissing	—	—	—	50
McMaster	1,235	1,330	1,600	1,597
Ottawa	980	765	1,146	1,001
Queen's	1,110	1,390	1,565	1,603
Toronto	4,246	4,589	4,779	4,373
—Scarborough	—	191	364	586
—Erindale	—	—	—	151
Trent	102	190	280	358
Waterloo	1,292	1,807	2,116	2,302
Western	1,557	1,724	2,464	2,499
Windsor	579	788	974	1,157
York	429	831	1,234	1,584
Total	13,552	16,650	20,462	22,000

First year enrolment
expressed as percentage
of Grade 13 enrolment
of previous September

Grade 13 Enrolment

September 30, 1963 —	26,262
September 30, 1964 —	32,770
September 30, 1965 —	37,692
September 30, 1966 —	35,007

51.6
50.8
54.3
62.8

Table 4a
For 1966-67

Full-Time Enrolment at other than the Provincially Assisted Universities and Colleges in Ontario

	Undergraduate		Arts, Science and Others	Graduate		Total
	Preliminary Year	Theology		Theology and Others	Theology	
Assumption University	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brescia College	21	—	249	—	—	270**
College Bruyere	97	—	157	—	—	254
College de Cornwall	45	—	76	—	—	121
College de Hearst	—	—	21	—	—	21
Huron College	—	35	482	—	35	482**
Huntington University	—	—	336	—	—	336**
Ignatius College	—	—	24	—	—	24
King's College	—	55	257	—	55	257**
Knox College	—	38	—	—	38	—
McMaster Divinity College	—	32	—	—	32	—
Petit Semin. d'Ottawa(1)	18	—	39	—	—	57
Queen's Theological College	—	54	—	—	54	—
Regis College	—	73	—	—	73	—
Renison College	—	—	93	—	—	93**
Royal Military College	—	—	561	—	—	561
St. Augustine's College	13	109	52	—	109	65
St. Jerome's College	16	—	301	—	—	317**
St. Patrick's College(2)	117	—	727	79*	—	923
University of St. Michael's College	—	55	1,694	—	55	1,694**
St. Paul University	—	231	—	123	354	—
Thornloe University	—	—	144	—	—	144**
University of Trinity College	—	46	704	—	46	704**
University of Sudbury	—	—	497	—	—	497**
Victoria University	—	79	2,415	—	79	2,415**
Waterloo Lutheran University	17	29	2,366	42*	29	2,425
Windsor—Theology only	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wycliffe College	—	38	—	—	38	—
Total	344	874	11,195	244	997	11,660***

(1) Closed subsequent to 1966-67. (2) Forms part of Carleton University from 1967-68.

*Graduate students in programs other than theology.

**Included in enrolment for the Provincially Assisted Universities previously reported.

***7,209 of which was reported previously.

continued on page 110

Table 4b
For 1967-68

Full-Time Enrolment at other than the Provincially Assisted Universities and Colleges in Ontario

	Undergraduate			Graduate		Total	
	Preliminary Year	Theology	Arts, Science and Others	Theology and Others	Theology	Other	
Assumption University	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brescia College	21	—	—	286	—	—	307**
College Bruyere	84	—	—	125	—	—	209
College de Cornwall	31	—	—	81	—	—	112
College de Hearst	30	—	—	33	—	—	63**
Huron College	—	—	28	486	—	28	486**
Huntington University	—	—	—	313	—	—	313**
Ignatius College	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
King's College	—	9	58	246	—	58	255**
Knox College	—	—	38	—	1	39	—
McMaster Divinity College	—	—	36	—	—	36	—
Queen's Theological College	—	—	44	—	—	44	—
Regis College	—	—	76	—	10	86	—
Renison College	—	—	—	89	—	—	89**
Royal Military College	—	—	—	543	—	—	543
St. Augustine's College	5	50	98	41	—	98	96
St. Jerome's College	5	—	—	294	—	—	299**
University of St. Michael's College	72	—	74	1,757**	45	119	1,829
St. Paul University	—	—	245	—	113	358	—
Thornloe University	—	—	—	159	—	—	159**
University of Trinity College	—	—	37	700	4	41	700**
University of Sudbury	—	—	—	571	—	—	571**
Victoria University	—	—	61	2,437	14	75	2,437**
Waterloo Lutheran University	7	32	23	2,468	33*	23	2,540
Windsor — Theology only	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
Wycliffe College	—	—	34	—	2	32	—
Total	255	91	852	10,629	224	1,043	11,008****

*Graduate students in programs other than theology.

**Included in enrolment for the Provincially Assisted Universities previously reported.

****7,436 of which was reported previously.

Table 5a

Full-Time Enrolment by Program of Study in Provincially Assisted Universities,
1964-65 as at October 17, 1964
Undergraduates

University Faculty	Brock	Carleton	Guelph	Lakehead	Algoma & Nip.	Laurentian	McMaster	Osgoode	O.C.A.	Ottawa	Queen's	Toronto — Main	Scarborough & Eridale	Trent	Waterloo	Western	Windsor	York	Total Enrolment
Agriculture			844																844
Architecture												227							227
Arts—General	124	1,211		175		416	1,105			566	897	2,675		71	683	1,860	804	602	11,189
Arts—Honours		71		5		98	309			78	620	2,990			188	445	147	139	5,090
Comm.—Bus. Ad.		156				32	99			290	134	391				343	155		1,600
Dentistry												573							573
Engineering		261		32		10	287			159	825	1,524			1,381	256	215		4,950
Fine & App. Arts																			
Forestry												97							97
Household & Food Sciences			299							36		54				10			399
Hygiene & Public Health										101									101
Journalism		93														22			115
Law								482		283	144	329				139			1,377
Library Science												107							107
Medicine										304	363	865				527			2,059
Music												177				84			261
Nursing							75			149	80	338				219	78		939
Pharmacy												387							387
Physical & Health Ed.							75			95	151	237			41	90			689
Phys. & Occ. Therapy												291							291
Secretarial So.																125			125
Science		453		57			886			233	357	1,640		31	519	372	280	43	4,871
Social Work																			
Vet. Medicine			355																355
Unclassified		18					66			355									439
Sub-Total	124	2,263	1,498	269		556	2,902	482		2,649	3,571	12,902		102	2,812	4,492	1,679	784	37,085

Full-Time Enrolment by Program of Study in Provincially Assisted Universities,
1964-65 as at October 17, 1964
Graduates

University Faculty	Brock	Carleton	Guelph	Lakehead	Algoma & Nip.	Laurentian	McMaster	Osgoode	O.C.A.	Ottawa	Queen's	Toronto — Main	Scarborough & Erindale	Trent	Waterloo	Western	Windsor	York	Total Enrolment
Agriculture			135																135
Architecture												38							38
Child Study												16							16
Comm.—Bus. Ad.							18				48	82				255	10		413
Dentistry												33							33
Engineering		26					58			46	91	274			108	18	27		648
Fine & App. Arts																			Nil
Forestry												13							13
Geography																			
Hospital Adm.										5									5
Household & Food Sciences												10							10
Humanities		63					75			83	168	738		2	144	285	59	11	1,628
Hygiene & Public Health												80							80
Journalism																3			3
Law								2				8							10
Library Sc.										35									35
Mathematics																			
Medicine										20	17	363				50			450
Music												13							13
Nursing																10			10
Pharmacy												10							10
Physical & Health Ed.										20						8			28
Physical & Biol. Sc.		62					259			101	134	457		1	50	153	49		1,266
Phys. & Occ.																			
Therapy												26							26
Psychology										177									177
Public Adm.		66																	66
Social Work										71		144							215
Social Sciences — Other										17									17
Vet. Medicine			19																19
Landscape Arch.																			
Agric. Eng.																			
Philosophy										57									57
Education																			
Sub-Total		217	154				410	2		632	458	2,305		3	302	782	145	11	5,421
Other	124	2,480	1,652	269		556	3,312	484		3,281	4,029	15,207		105	3,114	5,274	1,824	795	42,506
Prel. Year		249								557					23		162		991
Technology				197															197
Under-Graduate			275						883										1,158
Diploma																			
Full-Time																			
Enrolment	124	2,729	1,927	466		556	3,312	484	883	3,838	4,029	15,207		105	3,137	5,274	1,986	795	44,852

Table 5b

Full-Time Enrolment by Program of Study at Provincially Assisted Universities,
1965-66 as at November 1, 1965
Undergraduates

University Faculty	Brock	Carleton	Guelph	Lakehead	Algoma & Nip.	Laurentian	McMaster	Osgoode	O.C.A.	Ottawa	Queens	Toronto — Main	Scarborough	Erindale	Trent	Waterloo	Western	Windsor	York	Total Enrolment
Agriculture			767																	767
Architecture												239								239
Arts—General	281	1,373	225	254		731	1,337			703	1,066	2,998			223	844	2,184	992	971	14,182
Arts—Honours		59		26			381			53	736	2,951	191			540	450	167	339	5,893
Comm.—Bus. Ad.		182		6		52	58			248	158	368					408	184		1,664
Dentistry												579								579
Engineering			Agr.																	
Fine & App. Arts		307	95	20		33	294			108	963	1,612				1,717	278	247		5,674
Forestry				8								86								94
Household & Food Sciences			321							36		74					33			464
Hygiene & Public Health										114										114
Journalism		125															25			150
Law								524		344	205	386					179			1,638
Library Science																				
Medicine										329	366	895					245			1,835
Music												216					111			327
Nursing							84			73	70	349					222	125		923
Pharmacy				4								411								415
Phys. & Health Ed.							81			39	155	271				52	98	5		701
Phys. & Occ. Th.												274								274
Secretarial Sc.																	135			135
Science	80	481	191	112		122	959			293	401	1,843		62	764		667	307	143	6,425
Social Work																				
Vet. Medicine			286																	286
Landscape Archit.			8																	8
Social Sciences										153										153
Philosophy										190										190
Unclassified		29					62													91
Sub-Total	361	2,556	1,893	430		938	3,256	524		2,683	4,120	13,552	191	285	3,917	5,035	2,027	1,453		43,221

**Full-Time Enrolment by Program of Study at Provincially Assisted Universities,
1965-66 as at November 1, 1965**

Graduates

University Faculty	Brock	Carleton	Guelph	Lakehead	Algoma & Nip.	Laurentian	McMaster	Osgoode	O.C.A.	Ottawa	Queens	Toronto —Main	Scarborough	Erindale	Trent	Waterloo	Western	Windsor	York	Total Enrolment
Agriculture			138																	138
Architecture												51								51
Child Study												15								15
Comm.—Bus. Ad.							43				50	112					266	14		485
Dentistry												39								39
Engineering		21					62			45	86	354				175	14	41		798
Fine & App. Arts																				
Forestry												20								20
Geography																				
Hosp. Admin.										13										13
Household & Food Sciences												8								8
Humanities		97	2	1			118			151	193	1,000			3	244	284	67	25	2,185
Hygiene & Public Health												101								101
Journalism																	3			3
Law								2				5								7
Library Science										27		155								182
Mathematics																				
Medicine										22	23	429					62			536
Music												16								16
Nursing																	9			9
Pharmacy												20								20
Phys. & Health Ed.																	7			7
Phys. & Biol. Sc.		82	41				300			127	171	556			3	93	202	56	13	1,644
Phys. & Occup. Th.												17								17
Psychology										159										159
Public Admin.		68																		68
Social Work												194								194
Social Sciences																				
—Other										20										20
Vet. Medicine			22																	22
Landscape Archit.			2																	2
Agric. Eng.																				
Philosophy										46										46
Textiles			1																	1
Sub-Total		268	206	1			523	2		610	523	3,092			6	512	847	178	38	6,806
Other	361	2,824	2,099	431		938	3,779	526		3,293	4,643	16,644	191		291	4,429	5,882	2,205	1,491	50,027
Prel. Year		244								580										1,028
Technology				402																402
Under-Graduate																				
Diploma			315						929											1,244
Full-Time																				
Enrolment	361	3,068	2,414	833		938	3,779	526	929	3,873	4,643	16,644	191		291	4,451	5,882	2,387	1,491	52,701

Table 5c

Full-Time Enrolment by Program of Study in Provincially Assisted Universities,
1966-67 as at December 1, 1966
Undergraduates

University Faculty	Brock	Carleton	Guelph	Lakehead	Laurentian	McMaster	Osgoode	O.C.A.	Ottawa	Queen's	Toronto —Main	Scarborough	Trent	Waterloo	Western	Windsor	York	Total Enrolment
Agriculture			762															762
Architecture			24															24
			land- scape								244							268
Arts—General	402	1,577	566	474	808	1,806			796	1,214	3,103	252	267	1,181	2,851	1,177	1,645	18,119
Arts—Honours	13	192	45	14	28	481			224	647	2,986		147	191	427	127	520	6,042
Comm.—Bus. Ad.		196		13	76	53			272	165	397				627	269		2,068
Dentistry											494				8			502
Engineering		412	128	29	54	418			204	1,034	1,828			1,822	291	294		6,514
Forestry				11							105							116
Household and Food Science			362						27		96				123			608
Hygiene and Public Health																		Di- ploma
Journalism		158													22			180
Law							547		408	226	408				189			1,778
Library Science									55		177							232
Medicine									264	236	646				264			1,410
Music											215				122			337
Nursing				35		92			96	79	293				247	93		935
Pharmacy									7		426							433
Pre-Medicine									203	110	266							579
Physical and Health Educ.			34			97			69	149	333			60	116	4		862
Physio and Occup. Therapy																		Di- ploma
Secretarial Sc.															146			146
Science—Gen.	112	532	326	167	150	662			51		848	250	45	634	834	273	176	5,060
Science—Hon.	3	162	124	4	13	392			212	634	1,192		53	1,113	475	107	199	4,683
Vet. Medicine			268															268
Unclassified									63									63
Sub-Total	530	3,229	2,639	747	1,129	4,001	547		2,951	4,494	14,057	502	512	5,001	6,742	2,344	2,540	51,965

Full-Time Enrolment by Program of Study in Provincially Assisted Universities,
1966-67 as at December 1, 1966
Graduates

University Faculty or School	Brock	Carleton	Guelph	Lakehead	Laurentian	McMaster	Osgoode	O.C.A.	Ottawa	Queen's	Toronto — Main	Scarborough	Trent	Waterloo	Western	Windsor	Ycrk	Total Enrolment
Agriculture			70															70
Architecture			4								64							68
Child Study											24							24
Comm.—Bus. Ad.						56				62	138				294	17	56	623
Dentistry											50							50
Engineering		41	18			77			44	107	397			270	27	51		1,032
Fine & App. Arts																		
Forestry											21							21
Geography			1			23			12	8	27			14	54			139
Hospital Admin- istration									20									20
Household & Food Sciences			4								5							9
Humanities		97	38			162			191	163	1,100			91	189	60	3	2,094
Hygiene & Public Health											119							119
Journalism															7			7
Law							4		1		8							13
Library Science											5				1			6
Mathematics		10				22			10	27	79			86	39	12		285
Medicine									36	33	277				75			421
Music											29							29
Nursing															14			14
Pharmacy											19							19
Phys. & Hlth. Ed.															9			9
Phys. & Biol. Sc.		54	77			274			74	166	509		1	126	198	52	19	1,550
Phys & Occ. Therapy											23							23
Psychology		20	4			33			89	43	66			115	48	31	41	490
Public Administration		59																59
Social Work											182							182
Soc. Sc. — Other																		
Vet. Medicine			34															34
Landscape Arch. Agric. Eng. Philosophy Education																		
Sub-Total		281	250			647	4		477	609	3,142		1	702	955	223	119	7,410
Other	530	3,510	2,889	747	1,129	4,648	551		3,428	5,103	17,199	502	513	5,703	7,697	2,567	2,659	59,375
Prel. Year		214							571					16	21	141		963
Technology				313														313
Undergraduate																		
Diploma			409	123				949	117	6	492					104		2,200
Medical Interns (Excluded)									(185)	(130)	(267)				(103)			(685)
Total																		
Enrolment	530	3,724	3,298	1,183	1,129	4,648	551	949	4,116	5,109	17,691	502	513	5,719	7,718	2,812	2,659	62,851

Table 5d

Full-Time Enrolment by Program of Study at Provincially Assisted Universities,
1967-68 as at December 1, 1967
Undergraduates

University Faculty	Brock	Carleton	Guelph	Lakehead	Algoma & Nip.	Laurentian	McMaster	Osgoode	O.C.A.	Ottawa	Queen's	Toronto—Main	Scarborough & Eridale	Trent	Waterloo	Western	Windsor	York	Total Enrolment
Agriculture			796																796
Architecture												277			36				313
Arts—General	267	2,356	1,138	586	A60	883	1,324			816	1,728	4,360	E 99						22,175
Arts—Honours	209	385	124	99	N50	44	565			65	406	2,114	S591	334	1,069	3,310	1,372	1,832	5,830
Comm.—Bus. Ad.		262		26		83	282			376	231	408				314	351	128	2,461
Dentistry												499				15			514
Engineering		470	Agr. 139	40		39	424			252	1,134	2,059			2,185	303	356		7,401
Fine & App. Arts							30										11		41
Forestry				21								137							158
Household & Food Sciences			418							31		96				144			689
Hygiene & Public Health													5						5
Journalism		179														26			205
Law								565		423	270	422				202			1,882
Library Science										60		192				5			257
Medicine										275	256	700				285			1,516
-Pre Medicine										97	99	265				410			871
Music							14					233				146	7		400
Nursing				68		13	103			89	62	349				171	118		973
Pharmacy												460							460
Physical & Health Ed.			80			12	435			122	140	352			232	153	88	38	1,652
Phys. & Occ. Therapy																6			6
Secretarial Sc.																143			143
Science—Gen.	90	503	373	182	A19	155	719			169	336	1,230	E 52		215	481	678	251	6,291
Science—Hon.	113	309	291	31		47	516			179	370	966	S370	56	1,052	419	142	361	4,852
Social Work						24											42		66
Vet. Medicine			259																259
Landscape Arch.			37																37
Social Sciences										214									214
Education										36									36
Philosophy										123									123
Mathematics															842				842
Sub-Total	679	4,464	3,655	1,053	A79 N50	1,300	4,412	565		3,327	5,032	15,124	E151 S961	742	6,123	7,270	2,972	3,509	61,468

Full-Time Enrolment by Program of Study at Provincially Assisted Universities,
1967-68 as at December 1, 1967
Graduates

University Faculty	Brock	Carleton	Guelph	Lakehead	Algoma & Nip.	Laurentian	McMaster	Osgoode	O.C.A.	Ottawa	Queen's	Toronto —Main	Scarborough & Erindale	Trent	Waterloo	Western	Windsor	York	Total Enrolment
Agriculture			128																128
Architecture												34							34
Child Study												16							16
Comm.—Bus. Ad.							93				62	151				318	9	104	737
Dentistry												45							45
Engineering		62					109			81	132	519			321	52	70		1,346
Fine & App. Arts																			
Forestry												19							19
Geography		3	2				33			9	11	43			26	31		3	161
Hospital Adm.										22		30							52
Household & Food Sciences			9									2							11
Humanities		55	43	3			125			195	127	947			150	77	33	16	1,771
Hygiene & Public Health												74							74
Journalism																14			14
Law								1		40		6							47
Library Sc.																40			40
Mathematics		4	1	1			23				34	97			116	32	14	4	326
Medicine										52	30	251				87			420
Music												29							29
Nursing																12			12
Pharmacy												15							15
Physical & Health Ed.										5						6			11
Physical & Biol. Sc.	2	57	99	2			299			115	189	550		4	142	227	44	36	1,766
Phys. & Occ. Therapy												27							27
Psychology		16	7				51			81	50	66			129	42	32	47	521
Public Admin.		61																	61
Social Work		85										102							187
Social Sciences																			
—Other		65	11				46			40	86	234				91	6	16	595
Vet. Medicine			38																38
Landscape Arch.			1																1
Agricultural Eng.			21																21
Philosophy										50									50
Education										56									56
Sub-Total	2	408	360	6	A79		779	1		746	721	3,257	E151	4	884	1,029	208	226	8,631
Other	681	4,872	4,015	1,059	N50	1,300	5,191	566		4,073	5,753	18,381	S961	746	7,007	8,299	3,180	3,735	70,099
Prel. Year		294				30				561						5	21	115	1,026
Technology				401															401
Undergraduate																			
Diploma		1	342	125					1,024	246	28	482				9	22		2,279
Medical Interns																			
(Excluded)							(13)			(159)	(141)	(714)				(136)			(1,163)
Full-Time					A79								E151						
Enrolment	681	5,167	4,357	1,585	N50	1,330	5,191	566	1,024	4,880	5,781	18,863	S961	746	7,012	8,329	3,317	3,735	73,805

Table 6a
For 1966-67

Part-Time Enrolment — Regular and Summer Sessions — at Provincially Assisted Universities in Ontario

University	Undergraduates				Graduates				
	Number of Students	Course Registrations	Full-Time Equivalent(1)	Basic Income Units(2)	Number of Students	Course Registrations Thesis Only	Others	Full-Time Equivalent(3)	Basic Income Units(2)
Brock	514	550	91.7	9.17	—	—	—	—	—
Carleton	1,673	1,971	328.5	365.1	415	128	373	202.6	388.2
Guelph	142	248	41.3	53.5	86	44	72	58.4	106.4
Lakehead	846	983	163.8	176.1	—	—	—	—	—
Laurentian	1,468	2,187	364.5	364.5	—	—	—	—	—
McMaster	3,640	4,918	819.7	831.4	431	113	539	220.8	350.8
Ottawa	5,389	8,505	1,417.5	1,509.6	1,212	197	2,117	620.4	1,553.6
Queen's	3,789	4,645	774.2	776.6	128	104	35	111.0	124.0
Toronto—Main	5,481	6,660	1,110.0	1,177.0	1,167	173	1,177	408.4	895.0
—Scarborough	446	572	95.3	95.3	—	—	—	—	—
—Erindale	225	292	48.7	48.7	—	—	—	—	—
Trent	18	27	4.5	4.5	2	—	2	.4	1.4
Waterloo	665	725	120.8	195.6	56	—	56	11.2	42.4
Western	3,755	4,559	759.8	820.2	118	—	143	28.6	108.2
Windsor	2,216	3,197	532.8	554.4	124	13	139	40.8	88.0
York	3,846	4,995	832.5	844.4	309	4	484	100.8	202.4
Total	34,113	45,034	7,505.6	7,908.6	4,048	776	5,137	1,803.4	3,860.4

1966-67
Total Undergraduate and Graduate
Part-Time Enrolment

Number of Students	Course Registrations	Full-Time Equivalent	Basic Income Units
38,161	50,947	9,309.0	11,769.0

Table 6b

For 1967-68 Part-Time Enrolment — Regular and Summer Sessions — at Provincially Assisted Universities in Ontario

University	Undergraduates				Graduates				
	Number of Students	Course Registrations	Full-Time Equivalent(1)	Basic Income Units(2)	Number of Students	Course Registrations Thesis Only	Others	Full-Time Equivalent(3)	Basic Income Units(2)
Brock	641	695	115.8	115.8	—	—	—	—	—
Carleton	4,132	5,004	834.0	912.6	422	198	271	252.2	389.9
Guelph	180	215	35.8	38.3	63	15	76	30.2	83.4
Lakehead	1,515	1,962	326.9	357.6	8	—	15	3.0	11.0
Laurentian	1,711	2,472	412.0	412.0	—	—	—	—	—
—Algoma	350	420	70.0	70.0	—	—	—	—	—
—Nipissing	245	283	47.2	47.2	—	—	—	—	—
McMaster	3,767	4,700	783.3	785.1	416	83	571	197.2	326.2
Ottawa	5,362	6,901.3	1,150.2	1,119.7	1,416	169	1,755.8	520.2	1,331.3
Queen's	3,542	4,601.5	766.9	779.7	153	131	38.5	138.7	153.0
Toronto—Main	5,957	7,371	1,228.4	1,316.2	1,281	202	1,492.5	500.5	1,151.7
—Scarborough	818	998	166.3	166.3	—	—	—	—	—
—Erindale	259	324	54.0	54.0	—	—	—	—	—
Trent	80	98	16.3	16.3	—	—	—	—	—
Waterloo	619	699.8	116.6	182.9	115	32	83	48.6	93.0
Western	3,976	5,448.5	908.1	1,030.1	240	107	195.5	146.1	256.2
Windsor	3,188	4,691.5	781.9	866.0	99	9	105	30.0	71.2
York	5,280	6,931	1,155.1	1,208.2	490	5	749	154.8	317.2
Total Enrolment	41,622	53,815.6	8,968.8	9,478.0	4,703	951	5,352.3	2,021.5	4,184.1

(1) Calculated by dividing course registrations by a factor of 6.

(2) As calculated under the Ontario Formula for Operating Grants.

(3) Calculated by dividing course registrations by a factor of 5.

1967-68

Total undergraduate and graduate
part-time enrolment

Number of Students	Course Registrations	Full-Time Equivalent	Basic Income Units
46,325	60,118.9	10,990.3	13,662.1

Table 7

Full-Time Teaching Staff
Provincially Assisted Universities in Ontario
1964-65 to 1967-68

University	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Brock	7	25	60	77
Carleton	158	187	219	323
Guelph	290	220	314	413
Lakehead	31	44	89	123
Laurentian	49	57	86	110
—Algoma	—	—	—	19
—Nipissing	—	—	—	6
McMaster	230	293	307	397
Osgoode	15	19	19	28
Ottawa	255	319	369	485
Queen's	333	365	449	464
Toronto — Main	956	1,034	1,281	1,363
—Scarborough	14	30	36	71
—Erindale	—	8	4	19
Trent	15	30	54	77
Waterloo	215	297	368	445
Western	382	442	532	643
Windsor	154	165	206	252
York	77	124	223	322
Sub-Total	3,181	3,659	4,616	5,637
Ontario College of Art	66	74	81	86
Total	3,247	3,733	4,697	5,723

Table 8

Average Academic Salaries, by Rank
at the Provincially Assisted Universities in Ontario
1964-65 — 1967-68

RANK	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Professor	\$14,448	\$15,039	\$16,363	\$18,605
(including Deans)				
Associate Professor	10,553	11,145	12,113	13,475
Assistant Professor	8,419	8,809	9,568	10,049
Rank Immediately Below				
Assistant Professor	6,831	7,149	7,691	8,581

Source: C.A.U.T. as provided by D.B.S.

Table 9

Provincial operating grants administered by the Department of University Affairs, 1964-65 to 1967-68

(Including Grants for Scholarships, Bursaries and Loan Fund, Extended Graduate Program and Ontario New Universities Library Project⁽¹⁾)

University	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67 ⁽²⁾	Estimated 1967-68
Brock	\$ 355,000	612,500	1,484,000	2,308,780
Carleton	1,852,000	2,775,000	3,600,500	8,213,231
Guelph	600,000	2,375,000 ⁽³⁾	5,610,000	9,921,038
Lakehead	325,000	518,000	1,541,000	3,062,913
Laurentian	712,000	982,000	1,487,500	2,575,535
—Algoma	—	—	90,000	165,000
—Nipissing	—	—	60,000	125,000
McMaster	3,267,500	4,488,000	5,986,000	12,522,797
Osgoode Hall	150,000	225,000	109,000	500,000
Ottawa	1,291,800	4,083,000	5,084,500	13,473,525
Queen's	3,623,000	4,930,600	5,999,000	12,769,439
Toronto — Main ⁽⁴⁾	18,003,600	22,968,000	25,840,000	48,044,531
—Scarborough	300,000	1,010,000	1,271,500	2,220,082
—Erindale	200,000	300,000	335,000	831,940
Trent	430,000	638,500	1,508,000	2,327,364
Waterloo	2,544,500	4,077,500	5,953,000	13,650,394
Western	4,093,600	5,860,000	8,021,000	15,659,313
Windsor	1,638,000	2,242,500	2,632,000	5,879,032
York	1,330,000	2,306,000	3,945,000	7,622,449
Sub-Total	\$ 40,916,000	60,391,600	80,557,000	161,872,363
Ontario College of Art	260,000	295,000	319,000	452,000
Royal Botanical Gardens	100,000	100,000	125,000	160,000
Royal Ontario Museum	1,100,000	1,200,000	1,400,000	2,150,000
Art Gallery of Ontario				250,000
Church-Related Institutions				4,301,598
Provision for Health				
Sciences Projects				8,896,000
Temporary Accommodation Grant	1,490,024	402,612	749,300	750,000
Ontario Graduate Fellowships	1,796,372	2,775,723	3,192,135	4,500,000
Special Grants	—	—	—	1,678,270 ⁽⁵⁾
Additional Grants to individuals for Scholarships, Bursaries & Loans			5,733,730	21,380,000 ⁽⁶⁾
Research Awards			395,381	750,000
Principal Installments and Interest on Debentures sold to				
Ontario Universities Capital Aid Corporation		3,137,526	9,277,671	15,683,796
Total	\$ 45,662,396	68,302,461	101,749,217	222,824,027

(1) Grants towards Scholarships and Bursaries, and Loan Fund were paid to the respective universities until 1966-67. Extended Graduate Grants were paid between 1963-64 and 1965-66. The Ontario New Universities Library Project began in 1963-64 and was completed in 1966-67.

- (2) Excludes special capital grants for Public Works projects of \$721,607 at Guelph and a special capital grant for the Ontario College of Art of \$430,374 (of which 50% was recovered from the Federal Government). 1966-67 grants have not been reduced by amounts recovered from the Federal Government of \$225,000 and \$105,000 for operating expenditures at Lakehead University and the Ontario College of Art.
- (3) Excludes special capital grants for Public Works projects of \$906,539.
- (4) Includes grants for certain Sinking Fund Payments.
- (5) Includes adjustment payments re 1966-67 Federal grants of \$1,263,770, provision for Student Awards administration costs of \$157,500 and \$225,000 for the Ontario College of Art building extension.
- (6) Includes Treasury Board Orders and special Warrants totalling \$6,967,000.

Table 10

Formula and Other
Operating Grants to Provincially Assisted Universities, 1967-68

University	Basic Income Units \$	Basic Operating Income \$	Less Standard Fees \$	Formula Grant \$	Other Grants \$	Total Operating Grants \$
Brock	903.3	1,192,356	383,576	808,780	1,500,000	2,308,780
Carleton	8,434.8	11,133,936	2,920,705	8,213,231	—	8,213,231
Guelph	8,315.7	10,976,724	2,175,686	8,801,038	1,120,000	9,921,038
Lakehead	2,190.1	2,890,932	853,019	2,037,913	1,025,000	3,062,913
Laurentian	1,703.0	2,247,960	742,425	1,505,535	1,070,000	2,575,535
—Algoma	—	—	—	—	165,000	165,000
—Nipissing	—	—	—	—	125,000	125,000
McMaster	10,631.3	14,033,316	2,910,519	11,122,797	1,400,000	12,522,797
Ottawa	11,586.4	15,294,048	3,064,523	12,229,525	1,244,000	13,473,525
Queen's	12,125.0	16,005,000	3,235,561	12,769,439	—	12,769,439
Toronto-Main	40,008.5	52,811,748	9,029,579	43,782,169	4,262,362	48,044,531
—Scarborough	1,127.3	1,488,036	542,954	945,082	1,275,000	2,220,082
—Erindale	205.0	270,600	98,660	171,940	660,000	831,940
Trent	904.8	1,194,336	366,972	827,364	1,500,000	2,327,364
Waterloo	12,541.6	16,554,912	3,053,518	13,501,394	149,000	13,650,394
Western	14,441.8	19,063,176	4,103,863	14,959,313	700,000	15,659,313
Windsor	5,851.0	7,723,320	1,984,288	5,739,032	140,000	5,879,032
York	6,583.0	8,689,560	2,417,111	6,272,449	1,350,000	7,622,449
Total	137,553.0	181,569,960	37,882,959	143,687,001	17,685,362	161,372,362

Note: "Basic Income Units" represent weighted enrolment as calculated for formula purposes. "Basic Operating Income" is derived by multiplying the number of basic income units by the value of the basic income unit (\$1320 for 1967-68). "Standard Fees" are calculated, for the various programs of study, as the median of the actual fees in effect for 1967-68.

Table 11

Operating Revenue at Provincially Assisted Universities⁽¹⁾

	Actual	Actual	Revised	Percentage of Total Income		
	1965-66	1966-67	Estimate	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
	\$000's	\$000's	\$000's			
Student Fees	26,371	32,085	37,604	24.8	21.2	17.8
Gifts for Operating Purposes	630	672	515	.6	.4	.2
Endowment Income	1,555	1,662	1,152	1.5	1.1	.6
Other Income	6,173	7,302	10,598	5.8	4.8	5.0
Sub-Total	34,729	41,721	49,869	32.7	27.5	23.6
Federal Grant	11,518	29,027		10.8	19.2	
Provincial Grant	60,043	80,726		56.5	53.3	
Both Government Grants	71,561	109,753	161,372	67.3	72.5	76.4
Total Income	106,290	151,474	211,241	100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) Excludes grants and revenue for Ontario College of Art, Osgoode Hall Law School, Royal Botanical Gardens and Royal Ontario Museum and grants representing scholarship allocations to universities but includes grants for Extended Graduate Program and New Universities Library Project. Data reported excludes university revenues associated with ancillary enterprises, assisted/sponsored research, student aid, debt servicing, and fee income other than academic fees. Academic fees do not include fees for non-degree courses. Revenues reported relate to the university fiscal year ending 30th June.

Table 12

Capital Financing through The Ontario Universities Capital Aid Corporation

University	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Brock	300,000	1,595,000	4,425,000	2,950,000
Carleton	4,450,000	5,450,000	7,400,000	8,090,000
Guelph	250,000	1,600,000	6,825,000	17,700,000
Lakehead	500,000	1,230,000	1,520,000	5,625,000
Laurentian	2,000,000	1,949,300	510,000	2,500,000
McMaster	3,000,000	6,150,000	7,875,000	6,467,000
Ottawa	600,000	8,445,000 ⁽¹⁾	8,800,000 ⁽¹⁾	762,800
Queen's	4,250,000	4,875,000	2,075,000	3,100,000
Toronto	6,000,000	8,250,000	10,400,000	13,400,000
—Scarborough	3,500,000	10,450,000	3,900,000	1,625,000
—Erindale	—	—	850,000	2,400,000
Trent	300,000	2,295,000	2,750,000	5,975,000
Waterloo	5,000,000	10,100,000	13,500,000	11,750,000
Western	3,250,000	7,050,000	6,675,000	2,700,000
Windsor	5,200,000	5,800,000	2,600,000	2,225,000
York	7,000,000	14,000,000	13,000,000	12,725,000
Total	\$ 45,600,000	89,239,300	93,105,000	99,994,800
Budget				
Approximation	\$ 54,675,000	100,000,000	150,000,000	165,000,000

(1) Advances to the University of Ottawa include \$6,000,000 and \$7,500,000 in 1965-66 and 1966-67 respectively for the Purchase of the Plant of the original University.

Table 13a

Canada Student Loans Plan

Loan Year 1964-65

Universities	No. of Loans	Value	Average Loan per Student	Technical, Trade, and Vocational Institutes	No. of Loans	Value	Average Loan per Student
Brock	44	\$ 24,864	\$606	Eastern Ontario	437	\$ 203,415	\$600
Carleton	884	472,870	593	Hamilton	175	74,235	485
College of Art	476	266,715	726	Northern Ontario	50	25,850	539
Guelph	676	407,327	680	Ryerson	1,789	945,269	586
Lakehead	160	73,825	471	Western Ontario	333	129,650	608
Laurentian	357	232,605	734	Prov. Inst. of Mining	49	25,390	528
McMaster	1,114	708,783	691	Ontario Voc.—London	16	5,950	397
Osgoode Hall	299	238,325	830	Ontario Voc.—Ottawa	62	16,100	302
Ottawa	1,255	823,735	719	Ontario Voc.—Sault Ste. Marie	19	17,750	934
Queen's	1,123	806,295	737	Prov. Inst. of Automotive & Allied Trades	71	30,525	526
Royal Military College	1	650	650	Prov. Inst. of Trades & Occupations	3	2,525	841
Toronto	4,626	2,979,883	690	Sub-Total	3,004	\$ 1,476,659	\$492
Trent	50	16,570	425	Other Institutions			
Waterloo	1,615	1,011,612	636	Chiropractic College	64	\$ 29,990	\$697
Waterloo Lutheran	935	669,910	819	Kemptville Agricultural*	7	2,250	375
Western	2,253	1,231,756	564	College of Optometry	17	9,450	630
Windsor	667	420,749	704	Ont. Forest Technical*	60	18,125	349
York	346	228,995	741	Western Ontario Agric.*	21	7,000	333
Sub-Total	16,881	\$10,615,469	\$629	Bar Admission Course	158	144,371	920
Teachers' Colleges				Schools of Nursing*	548	182,745	—
Hamilton	284	\$ 128,250	\$511	Sub-Total	875	\$ 393,931	\$450
Lakehead	164	64,080	480	Department of University Affairs			
Lakeshore	172	85,402	547	Ontario Students at Institutions outside			
London	119	57,255	489	Ontario	1,423	\$ 1,035,525	\$728
North Bay	179	88,276	577	Total**	24,002	\$14,381,527	\$599
Ottawa	240	115,840	570				
Peterborough	93	52,790	628				
St. Catharines	—	—	—				
Stratford	71	35,760	526				
Sudbury	72	24,625	417				
Toronto	301	161,440	584				
University of Ottawa	38	16,150	477				
Windsor	86	30,075	391				
Sub-Total	1,819	\$ 859,943	\$473				

*Included in Department of University Affairs for 1965/66

**Includes approximately 2,631 second loans.

Table 13b

Canada Student Loans Plan

Loan Year 1965-66

Universities	No. of Loans	Value	Average	Technical, Trade, and Vocational Institutes	No. of Loans	Value	Average
			Loan per Student				Loan per Student
Brock	110	\$ 65,635	\$596	Eastern Ontario	317	\$ 205,397	\$647
Carleton	842	541,713	643	Hamilton	150	100,341	668
College of Art	310	198,441	640	Northern Ontario	181	136,515	754
Guelph	756	513,100	723	Ryerson	1,338	889,640	665
Lakehead	235	141,403	601	Western Ontario	221	105,740	478
Laurentian	476	374,354	786	Prov. Institute of Mining	53	33,275	627
McMaster	940	645,865	753	Ontario Voc.—London	46	52,300	550
Osgoode Hall	195	152,800	783	Ontario Voc.—Ottawa	52	31,274	601
Ottawa	1,107	770,070	777	Ontario Voc.—Sault Ste. Marie	73	56,486	773
Queen's	1,075	789,486	734	Prov. Institute of Trades	39	29,530	257
Royal Military College	4	1,965	491	Prov. Institute of Automotive & Allied Trades	—	—	—
Toronto	3,337	2,449,000	734	Prov. Inst. of Trades and Occupations	9	6,575	730
Trent	113	74,135	656	Sub-Total	2,479	\$ 1,620,073	\$654
Waterloo	1,443	995,913	690	Other Institutions			
Waterloo Lutheran	984	783,395	796	Chiropractic College	57	\$ 47,600	\$835
Western	1,973	1,350,892	685	Kemptville Agricultural	—	—	—
Windsor	690	437,260	633	College of Optometry	13	8,700	669
York	477	335,285	702	Ont. Forest Technical	—	—	—
Sub-Total	15,067	\$10,620,712	\$705	Western Ontario Agric.	—	—	—
Teachers' Colleges				Bar Admission Course	100	84,579	846
Hamilton	122	\$ 70,690	\$579	Schools of Nursing	—	—	—
Lakehead	40	25,410	635	Sub-Total	170	\$ 140,879	\$829
Lakeshore	105	50,755	483	Dept. of University Affairs			
London	113	71,735	634	Ontario Students*	2,449	\$ 1,871,305	\$767
North Bay	99	71,182	719	Total**	21,411	\$15,036,768	\$703
Ottawa	147	97,050	660				
Peterborough	81	46,262	571				
St. Catharines	20	12,750	637				
Stratford	88	61,150	694				
Sudbury	104	74,250	713				
Toronto	210	128,350	611				
University of Ottawa	82	52,640	641				
Windsor	35	21,575	616				
Sub-Total	1,246	\$ 783,799	\$629				

*Ontario Students at Institutions outside of Ontario.

**Includes approximately 2,798 second loans.

Table 13c

Ontario Student Awards Program — 1966-67 (to March 31, 1967)

	Loans			Grants		
	No. of Loans	Value	Average Loan per Student	No. of Grants	Value	Average Grant per Student
Universities						
Brock	187	\$ 86,269	\$461	140	\$ 32,953	\$235
Carleton	1,180	564,205	471	814	205,377	252
College of Art	347	148,420	428	258	65,170	252
Guelph	1,203	646,585	538	880	245,384	279
Lakehead	418	192,028	459	286	77,625	271
Laurentian	659	352,220	534	552	152,196	275
McMaster	1,220	584,925	480	906	211,654	233
Osgoode Hall	335	186,555	556	294	89,617	304
Ottawa	1,472	736,421	500	941	256,694	273
Queen's	1,377	758,106	551	1,201	350,582	291
Royal Military College	5	1,735	347	5	1,165	233
Toronto	4,404	2,307,400	523	3,202	886,541	276
Trent	257	126,932	493	170	48,305	284
Waterloo	2,038	1,004,301	493	1,707	421,257	246
Waterloo Lutheran	1,009	541,185	536	779	225,335	289
Western	2,814	1,472,396	524	2,217	626,257	282
Windsor	937	468,484	500	698	191,561	274
York	824	424,213	515	646	164,668	255
Sub-Total	20,686	\$10,602,380	\$545	15,696	\$4,252,341	\$270
Teachers' Colleges						
Hamilton	64	\$ 20,740	\$324	33	\$ 5,205	\$157
Lakehead	34	20,795	611	23	4,750	206
Lakeshore	96	39,440	410	81	15,460	191
London	107	43,240	404	87	17,930	206
North Bay	118	55,465	470	107	23,959	224
Ottawa	160	63,995	399	154	26,545	154
Peterborough	101	39,660	393	82	14,994	183
St. Catharines	26	9,875	379	19	3,275	172
Stratford	90	34,784	386	78	15,070	193
Sudbury	123	51,305	417	96	13,490	141
Toronto	177	68,721	388	104	27,860	268
University of Ottawa	70	24,360	348	65	7,751	119
Windsor	35	14,625	417	27	5,620	208
Sub-Total	1,201	\$ 487,005	\$406	956	\$ 181,909	\$190

Ontario Student Awards Program — 1966-67 (to March 31, 1967)/continued

Technical, Trade, and Vocational Institutes	Loans			Grants		
	No. of Loans	Value	Average Loan per Student	No. of Grants	Value	Average Grant per Student
Eastern Ontario	360	\$ 145,535	\$405	295	\$ 59,797	\$202
Hamilton	148	63,392	428	116	22,600	195
Northern Ontario	298	43,515	481	257	66,083	257
Ryerson	975	657,307	674	1,190	269,598	227
Western Ontario	166	68,525	412	143	28,920	202
Prov. Institute of Mining	66	28,515	432	59	13,640	231
Ontario Voc.—London	125	42,435	339	123	19,992	163
Ontario Voc.—Ottawa	108	42,938	397	102	24,060	236
Ontario Voc.—Sault Ste. Marie	121	58,735	485	111	25,626	231
Prov. Institute of Trades	88	37,669	428	76	16,805	221
Prov. Institute of Automotive & Allied Trades	2	275	137	1	300	300
Prov. Institute of Trades and Occupations	16	6,505	406	9	1,630	181
Sub-Total	2,473	\$ 1,295,346	\$523	2,482	\$ 549,051	\$222
Other Institutions						
Chiropractic College	44	\$ 38,330	\$871	—	\$ —	\$ —
Kemptville Agricultural	18	5,830	323	12	1,685	140
College of Optometry	8	6,290	786	—	—	—
Ont. Forest Technical	24	9,435	393	13	1,955	150
Western Ont. Agriculture	5	1,485	297	—	—	—
Bar Admission Course	131	30,955	236	18	3,935	218
Schools of Nursing	263	81,899	311	185	28,956	157
Sub-Total	493	174,224	348	228	\$ 36,531	\$161
Dept. of University Affairs						
Ontario Students*	7,453	\$ 3,950,346	\$530	895	\$ 262,875	\$294
Total**	32,306	\$16,509,301	\$512	20,257	\$5,282,707	\$260

*Ontario Students at institutions outside of Ontario.

**Includes approximately 2,798 second loans.

Table 14a

Ontario Graduate Fellowships

Distribution of Fellowships between candidates in the Humanities and Social Sciences and candidates in the Pure Sciences and Mathematics.

Winter Awards

University	Humanities & Social Sciences				Pure Sciences & Mathematics				Totals			
	64/65	65/66	66/67	67/68	64/65	65/66	66/67	67/68	64/65	65/66	66/67	67/68
Carleton	26	45	62	70	12	18	24	20	38	63	86	90
Guelph	—	6	7	19	—	1	8	22	—	7	15	41
Lakehead	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
McMaster	50	72	75	98	41	70	88	96	91	142	163	193
Ottawa	48	69	86	136	22	36	36	31	70	105	122	167
Queen's	77	93	120	134	35	45	51	59	112	138	171	193
Toronto	428	525	613	713	104	173	162	191	532	698	775	904
Trent	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	3	1	1
Waterloo	58	86	135	146	25	37	32	71	83	123	167	217
Waterloo Lutheran	1	2	6	3	—	—	—	—	1	2	6	3
Western	132	167	170	154	39	45	58	82	171	212	228	236
Windsor	32	38	43	52	17	18	17	22	49	56	60	74
York	2	15	25	37	—	8	10	8	2	23	35	45
Total	854	1119	1442	1564	295	453	487	603	1149	1572	1829	2166
Increase Over Previous Year	58%	31%	29%	8%	23%	54%	—	56%	47%	37%	16%	18%

Table 14b

Master's Degree Candidates — Winter Awards

University	Presently hold Honours Degree				Expect Honours Degree this year				Qualifying year completed or being completed				Totals			
	64/65	65/66	66/67	67/68	64/65	65/66	66/67	67/68	64/65	65/66	66/67	67/68	64/65	65/66	66/67	67/68
Carleton	5	16	13	11	7	15	20	25	15	17	26	34	27	48	59	70
Guelph	—	1	11	17	—	5	3	15	—	1	—	3	—	7	14	35
Lakehead	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
McMaster	23	42	23	22	13	36	43	36	18	4	15	19	54	82	81	77
Ottawa	9	35	3	18	11	10	22	15	20	16	43	79	40	61	68	112
Queen's	18	21	17	32	31	35	28	42	32	25	10	22	76	81	55	96
Toronto	48	87	76	115	80	145	101	142	106	64	74	102	234	296	251	359
Trent	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	1
Waterloo	6	8	21	55	19	27	29	40	24	29	33	1	49	64	83	96
Waterloo Lutheran	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	5	2	1	2	6	3
Western	15	41	16	55	39	40	60	41	58	43	47	27	112	124	123	123
Windsor	1	10	8	4	13	14	14	14	29	16	22	39	43	40	44	57
York	—	7	2	13	—	1	2	17	—	4	11	1	—	12	15	31
Total	120	268	191	342	213	332	322	390	303	219	286	330	636	819	799	1062
Increase Over Previous Year	16%	123%	NIL	79%	NIL	56%	NIL	21%	101%	NIL	30%	15%	36%	27%	NIL	33%

Table 14c

Doctoral Candidates — Winter Awards

University	Presently hold Master's Degree				Expect Master's Degree this year				Proceeding Directly to Doctorate				Totals			
	64/ 65	65/ 66	66/ 67	67/ 68	64/ 65	65/ 66	66/ 67	67/ 68	64/ 65	65/ 66	66/ 67	67/ 68	64/ 65	65/ 66	66/ 67	67/ 68
Carleton	6	8	14	10	5	3	5	8	—	4	1	2	11	15	20	20
Guelph	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Lakehead	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
McMaster	14	22	34	37	8	15	7	29	15	23	33	51	37	60	74	116
Ottawa	14	24	15	30	8	10	12	12	8	10	21	13	30	44	48	55
Queen's	9	18	32	40	24	35	56	56	3	4	—	1	36	57	88	97
Toronto	145	203	200	282	134	162	201	226	19	37	96	37	298	402	497	545
Trent	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Waterloo	21	28	36	40	12	24	43	29	1	7	4	52	34	59	86	121
Waterloo Lutheran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Western	17	39	42	54	32	29	49	41	10	20	15	18	59	88	106	113
Windsor	3	5	8	11	3	10	7	4	—	1	4	2	6	16	19	17
York	—	6	12	6	2	3	4	3	—	2	2	5	2	11	18	14
Total	229	353	393	512	228	292	384	412	56	108	176	181	513	753	956	1104
Increase Over Previous Year	62%	54%	11%	30%	62%	28%	32%	7%	70%	93%	63%	3%	60%	47%	27%	15%



The brief histories of the universities were prepared by an official of each university.

For information on admission requirements and procedures write to the Registrar of the university; for general information communicate with the Director of Information.

Information on any aspect of this report, including publications, may be obtained by writing to the Director, Information Branch, Department of University Affairs, 481 University Avenue, Toronto 2, Ontario.

